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Thomas Lincoln Family

Grandparents

Abraham

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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HOW LINCOLN'S GRANDFATHER DIED

"The story which they remembered longest was that of the death of their own grandfather Lincoln, for whom Abraham was named," writes Ida M. Tarbell in the opening installment of her "Boys Scouts' Life of Lincoln" appearing in the February Boys' LIFE. "Grandfather Lincoln had come to Kentucky with his family when Thomas was only about two years old. There were four older children—half-brothers and half-sisters of Thomas. Like all the pioneers of those days, they went for safety to live in what was called a stockade, made by arranging the log cabins of a group of settlers around a small court. The cabins were connected by high stout fences. There was but one entrance to a stockade, and no openings on the outside wall of these cabins excepting for rifle.

"Abraham Lincoln was a rich man for those days, and he had taken up in in Kentucky over 3,000 acres of land, in scattered tracts. One of these tracts he had set about clearing, with the help of his sons. Little Thomas was of course too young to handle an axe, but he usually went with his father and brothers into the clearing. One day when they were at work, an Indian from ambush killed Abraham Lincoln. The two older boys ran for help, leaving Thomas by his dead father. Just as the savage was seizing the child, the eldest boy, who had reached the cabin and found a rifle, shot him dead, thus saving his little brother from scalping or captivity."

REPRESENTATIVE O'FERRALL, Harrisonburg, Va.—Abraham Lincoln's grandfather lived only a few miles from Harrisonburg, and emigrated to Kentucky from Rockingham County. I have frequently seen the tract of land on which the Lincolns lived. It is one of the most fertile tracts in that very fertile region of Virginia. Until about twenty years ago the old log house in which the Lincolns lived was a well-known landmark. The house was destroyed by fire. There are a few Lincolns still living in Rockingham and Augusta Counties, and they are all rabid Democrats. Such of them I am acquainted with are dark-featured and large-boned men. They are people of very simple habits, and good citizens. None of the name have risen to distinction in Virginia. All of the men who were not too young or too old were in the Confederate army. 1812

Lincoln's Grandfather's Tomb.

It appears that the grandfather of President Lincoln was a resident of Norwich, in England, and the inscription over his tomb in that city runs as follows: "In memory of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, of this parish, who died July 13, 1778, aged 79 years; and Hannah, his daughter, who died Sept. 25, 1769, aged 6 years.

"From Thee, great God, we spring;
to Thee we tend,
Path, motive, guide, original and end."

Mr. John Leach of Yarmouth has had this inscription photographed at his own expense for presentation to friends of the distinguished American president.—Athenaeum, Oct. 14, 1883.

Of the sons of Abraham Lincoln, the Kentucky pioneer, Mordecai, who killed the slayer of his father, became a noted Indian fighter; Josiah remained an average obscure citizen, and Thomas became a poor carpenter and a miserably poor man, only to be saved from utter wreck by marrying two good women, and redeemed from utter oblivion by the fame of his great son. It is almost impossible to speak with respect of Thomas Lincoln. One acquaintance, after ransacking his memory for something good to repeat, said: "Well, he always stood by his friends in a rough and tumble fight." Another said he completely "filled the bill" of that noted settler in the "Arkansaw Traveler" dialogue:

"Why don't you cover your house?"
"It's a rainin' now, so I can't." 1855
"Why don't you cover it when it's dry?"
"Huh-uh (a yawn)! Hit don't need it then."

On the 12th of June, 1806, this big, good natured ne'er do well married Nancy Hanks, and on the 12th of February, 1809, in a log cabin of the poorest kind, on the south fork of Nolin creek, three miles from Hodgensville, and in what was then Hardin and is now Larue county, Ky., was born Abraham Lincoln. Only eight months before, June 3, 1808, and not far away, was born another Kentuckian, destined some fifty years later to confront the liberator on the stage of the grandest and bloodiest drama of modern times. That was Jefferson Davis, who still lives, though a generation has grown to manhood since Lincoln died, and the vast majority of their active contemporaries in the strife have passed away.

LINCOLN'S ANCESTORS. 1884

His Great-Great-Grandfather a Resident of Berks County, Pa.

From the Philadelphia Press.

I notice in the "Press" of June 25 an article from a Reading correspondent under the caption "Abraham Lincoln's Home," which, while in the main correct, makes a great mistake in saying that Abraham Lincoln, the President's grandfather, was born in Berks Couty, Pa. He confounds two Abraham Lincolns, which I will endeavor to explain if you consider the matter of sufficient importance to occupy a place in your columns.

The Lincoln family is of English origin. They first settled in Massachusetts about 1680. Mordecai Lincoln, the great-great-grandfather of President Lincoln, removed from Massachusetts to New Jersey, where his wife died. From New Jersey he came to what is now Exeter Township, in Berks County, Pa., in 1728 and bought about 1000 acres of land. He married a second time in Berks County and had three sons by the second marriage, Mordecai, Thomas and Abraham. He died in 1735 or 1736 and was interred in the Friends' burying ground in Exeter Township. His will is dated February 22, 1735, and recorded June 7, 1736. The following extracts from his will indicate the number of his children:

"I give and bequeath unto my son Mordecai Lincoln the half of my land situate in Amity (now Exeter) and to his heirs and assigns forever. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Lincoln the half of my land, aforesaid, with this proviso, that if my present wife Mary should prove enceinte at my decease and bring forth a son, then I order that the said land be divided into three equal shares. There was a posthumous child born, a male, and he was named Abraham. This was the Abraham who your Reading correspondent says was born in 1736 in the house built by Abraham and Mary Lincoln. In this he is correct and in all else he says about Abraham except his being the grandfather of the President, as will appear further on. I quote again from the will of Mordecai Lincoln:

"I give and bequeath unto my daughters Hannah and Mary a certain piece of land at Matjaponix, N. J., already settled on them by deed of gift. I give and bequeath unto my son John Lincoln a certain piece of land lying in the Jerseys containing 300 acres and to his heirs and assigns forever. I give and bequeath unto my two daughters Anna and Sarah and to their heirs and assigns forever 100 acres of land lying at Matjaponix, in the Jersey." It will thus be seen by his will that he had four sons and four daughters. Now as to these sons:

Mordecai, junior, the eldest son of the second marriage, had two sons, Benjamin and John; they removed at an early day to Fayette County, Pa., where their descendants are still to be found. Thomas, the second son, was the second Sheriff of Berks County; he had two sons, Hananiah and Michael, both of whom served in the war of the revolution. Hananiah subsequently joined Daniel Boone's infant settlement in Kentucky, and afterward moved to Missouri. Michael, my grandfather, settled in what is now Union County, Pa., immediately after the close of the revolutionary war. Abraham, the posthumous son, lived all his life in Berks County. He was a member of the Legislature in 1782, and afterwards, also a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States; also a member of the Convention which framed the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790. His wife was Anna Boone, a first cousin of Daniel Boone the early settler and pioneer of Kentucky. He had four sons, Mordecai, James, Thomas and John. Some of his descendants are still residents of Berks, Chester, Lancaster and adjoining counties.

John, the eldest son son of the first Mordecai, and the only son of his first marriage, was the great-grandfather of the President. He left New Jersey, where his father had willed him a farm of 300 acres, and bought a farm in Berks County, about one mile from Birdsboro. This farm he sold and removed to Virginia, into what is now Rockingham County, about 1750, where his son, Abraham, was born soon afterward. About 1780 this Abraham with his family removed to Kentucky. He had scarcely more than secured a home for his little family when he was shot by an Indian, who came upon him stealthily while he was at work some distance from his cabin. His eldest son, Thomas, the father of the President, was then a boy of 6 years. When 28 years old, in 1806, he married Nancy Hanks, the mother of the President. She, too, was of Pennsylvania (Berks County) lineage. Her father had removed from Exeter, Berks County, to Fayette County, along with Benjamin and John Lincoln, and from there to Virginia. The subsequent removals of Thomas Lincoln and family to Indiana and Illinois, and the rail-splitting and other facts connected with the early history of his son, Abraham, the future President, are too well known to be here repeated.

RICHARD V. B. LINCOLN.

Laurelton, Union County, Pa.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ANCESTRY.

A Distinguished Grandfather—Ancient Seat of the Family.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat. 1884

READING, PA., June 25.—Some members of the Lincoln family lately visited this county looking up the ancestry of Abraham Lincoln and the ancient seat of the family, which is in Exeter Township, about four miles from this city. It was built by Mordecai and Mary Lincoln prior to 1736, and in it that year was born Abraham Lincoln, who was the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The elder Abraham Lincoln was a prominent man in the affairs of the county in his day. Prior to the Revolution he served as a County Commissioner for a number of terms, and during the Revolution, on March 21, 1777, he was appointed one of the sub-Lieutenants of the county. In that office he was very active in the raising of troops and in the forwarding of supplies to the Continental army, and was frequently complimented from headquarters for his zeal and ability. From 1782 to 1786 he was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789 and 1790, which confirmed the original Constitution of the Commonwealth. He and his family were large land proprietors in Exeter and vicinity, were the owners of several mills along the Ohlinger Creek, and were the first people in this county to utilize the flow of the streams for irrigation during dry seasons, the irrigating ditches on their farm being still visible, although, owing to the diversion of the water to other purposes, it is no longer used.

Farmer Lincoln's signature is found affixed to many of the deeds and public documents in the archives of the county. The family have almost entirely disappeared from this county, there being but one direct descendant of the name, John Lincoln, who, unfortunately, for many years has been an inmate of the Berks County Alms House. Another descendant of the family is Mrs. Jacobs, the wife of J. Howard Jacobs, the well-known lawyer of this city.

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BEAR A GREAT NAME.

PENNSYLVANIA ANCESTORS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Homestead of Mordecai Lincoln in the Vicinity of the City of Reading—The Boones and Others Who Went to Kentucky.

1855

(Reading (Pa.) Letter.)

IT IS a fact within the knowledge of very few people that on the eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, not more than half a dozen miles east of Reading, in close proximity to Exeter station, on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, hundreds of people are daily passing within a stone's throw of the ancient home of the forefathers of Abraham Lincoln. All that is generally known of the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln points out that they emigrated to Massachusetts, then to New Jersey, and afterwards to Berks county, Pennsylvania. From there they moved to Rockingham county, Virginia, and finally into Kentucky, where the President was born. An investigation proves, too, that the Lincolns were not always poor, but that some of them were distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, and the great-great-grandfather of the President was a prominent and extensive landholder in Pennsylvania.

The Lincoln family is of English origin and the name was quite common in England in the early part of the seventeenth century. Samuel Lincoln, the emigrant, settled in Hingham, Mass., some time near the close of the seventeenth century. He had a son named Mordecai, who was born in 1657, and who was married to Sarah Jones. Mordecai also had a son by the name of Mordecai, who moved south to New Jersey, and bought a large tract of land. He was the great-great-grandfather of President Lincoln. His wife died in New Jersey and his family consisted at least of one son, and probably one or two daughters at this time. The son's name was John and he is in the direct line of the ancestors of the President. Mordecai came to Exeter township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1720, and bought a large territory of land in close proximity to what is now Exeter Station.

The reason for the frequent family removals of the Lincolns is not well known, but it is quite sure that they were Quakers and as Berks county and its immediate surroundings comprised a good many people of the same belief, it is probable that they sought a closer religious communion with pepole who had the same spiritual tendencies. However this may be, deeds and records are in existence which show that Mordecai Lincoln bought one thousand acres of land lying in the township, from the sons of William Penn. The exact boundaries of the Lincoln purchase can be outlined, both from original data and from the knowledge of several of the inhabitants who are still living in that section. The land was in the shape of a square and lay directly on the Schuylkill river. It extended north from the river into the open country to a line of low hills along the present Philadelphia and Reading turnpike. Its eastern and western boundaries were formed by two small creeks, the Antietam, and another stream further east about half a mile.

Here Mordecai Lincoln erected a house in the southeastern corner of his land. It was built of stone and stands in a gorge, at the bottom of which the creek flows. The house remains undisturbed, with the exception of an addition, which was built about 1800, and can be seen from the railroad before reaching Exeter Station.

Records show that Mordecai Lincoln attended Gwyned meeting in Montgomery county, but as a monthly meeting was established at Oley, which is near Stonersville, Exeter township, soon after his arrival in Berks county, he severed his relations with the former and worshiped in the latter place. He died in 1735 or 1736 and was buried in the graveyard of the Oley Meeting house.

Although all records concerning the burying of Mordecai Lincoln have been lost, it is known that his body was one of the first buried in these grounds. Today the Oley meeting house is still used as a place of worship by the Friends, and the graveyard continues to receive the dead of these people, one of the latest interments being the remains of John Lincoln, a great-great-grandson of Mordecai. George and Mary Boone, the grandparents of Daniel Boone, are also buried here.

At the time of his death, Mordecai Lincoln had three sons and four daughters, whose names were John, Mordecai, Thomas, Hannah, May, Ann and Sarah. In accordance with the expressed intimation in his will, another son was born in 1736, shortly after he died. This son was named Abraham, and it is of him that we know more than of any of the Berks county Lincolns.

He lived here all his life, and was prominent in the affairs of his county and state. He served prior to the revolution as a commissioner of Berks county for a number of terms, and during the revolution, on March 21, 1777, he was appointed one of the sub-lieutenants of the county. In that office he was very active in raising troops and forwarding supplies to the Continental army, and was frequently complimented from headquarters for his zeal and ability. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1782, became a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the constitution of the United States, and he was also a member of the constitutional convention in 1787. The signature of Abraham Lincoln is found affixed to many of the deeds and public documents in the archives of Berks county. He married Anna Boone, a cousin of Daniel Boone, Kentucky's famous pioneer.

However, Abraham Lincoln is not in a direct line of the President's ancestors, as has been supposed by many. His half-brother, John, the oldest son of Mordecai, and the only son of his first wife, was the great grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President. By his father's will he received a farm of three hundred acres in New Jersey, which he in all probability occupied before his father's death, but which he left shortly after the occurrence of the latter event, and came to Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he had purchased some land only a mile distant from the old homestead. Tradition locates the spot where stood the house in which he lived.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, along in the sixties, the spirit of unrest affected not only the Boones, but the Lincolns. They moved southward to Virginia and thence to Kentucky.

At this time, and almost within hailing distance of the Lincoln homestead near Exeter station, lived another fam-

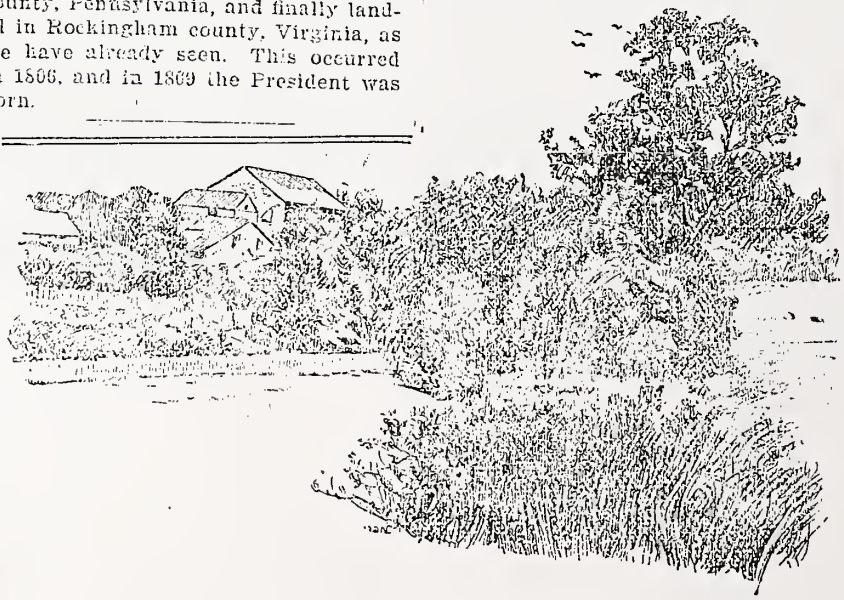
ily, the descendants of which were also destined to play an important part in the history of the President. This was the Hanks family, from which Nancy Hanks, the mother of the President, directly descended. The precise name of the head of the Hanks family is uncertain, but it is generally believed to have been John.

Following the fall of Boone, the family of John Hanks also left its native soil to go to Virginia, while John Lincoln, the great grandfather of the President, was still there.

John Lincoln had a son by the name of Abraham, who was the grandfather of the President, and before leaving Virginia Abraham married Hanuah, the eldest daughter of William Winters, who also originally came from Berks county.

In Kentucky Abraham Lincoln was slain by the Indians. He then had three sons; Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas. The latter, a good-natured and easy-going individual, and the father of the President, married Nancy the daughter or granddaughter of John Hanks, who emigrated from Berks county, Pennsylvania, and finally landed in Rockingham county, Virginia, as we have already seen. This occurred in 1806, and in 1809 the President was born.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



HOMESTEAD OF H. LINCOLN.

From *The Century Book of Famous Americans*, Elbridge S. Brooks.

KILLING OF LINCOLN'S PIONEER GRANDFATHER, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A shot from the brush killed the father. Mordecai, reaching the cabin, seized the rifle, took deliberate aim at a white ornament on the breast of the savage and brought him down.

1908

THE STORY-LIFE OF LINCOLN

CHAPTER I

LINCOLN'S IMMEDIATE ANCESTORS

Abraham Lincoln, the President's Grandfather, the Friend of Daniel Boone

In the year 1780, Abraham Lincoln, a member of a respectable and well-to-do family in Rockingham County, Virginia, started westward to establish himself in the newly-explored country of Kentucky. He entered several large tracts of fertile land, and returning to Virginia disposed of his property there, and with his wife and five children went back to Kentucky and settled in Jefferson County. . . . . .There is little doubt that it was on account of his association with the famous Daniel Boone that Abraham Lincoln went to Kentucky. The families had for a century been closely allied. There were frequent intermarriages among them—both being of Quaker lineage. . . . . .

The life of the pioneer Abraham Lincoln soon came to a disastrous close. He had settled in Jefferson County, in the land he had bought from the Government, and cleared a small farm in the forest. One morning, in the year 1784, he started with his three sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, to the edge of the clearing and began the day's work. A shot from the brush killed the father; Mordecai, the eldest son, ran instinctively to the house, Josiah to the neighboring fort for assistance, and Thomas, the youngest, a child of six, was left with the corpse of his father. Mordecai, reaching the cabin, seized the rifle, and saw through the loop-hole an Indian in his war-paint stooping to raise the child from the ground. He took deliberate aim at a white ornament on the breast of the savage and brought him down. The little boy, thus released, ran to the cabin, and Mordecai, from the loft, renewed his fire upon the

savages, who began to show themselves from the thicket, until Josiah returned with assistance from the stockade, and the assailants fled. This tragedy made an indelible impression on the mind of Mordecai. Either a spirit of revenge for his murdered father, or a sportsmanlike pleasure in his successful shot, made him a determined Indian stalker, and he rarely stopped to inquire whether the red man who came within range of his rifle was friendly or hostile.

Abraham Lincoln: A History, John G. Nicolay and John Hay, Vol. I, pages 16 to 21.

Uncle Mordecai

So far as they are known, the Lincolns were all marked characters. Some reminiscences related of Mordecai, after he had reached manhood, give a welcome glimpse of the boy who exhibited such coolness and daring on the occasion that cost his father's life. "He was naturally a man of considerable genius," says one who knew him. "He was a man of great drollery, and it would almost make you laugh to look at him. I never saw but one other man whose quiet, droll look excited in me the same disposition to laugh, and that was Artemus Ward. Mordecai was quite a story-teller, and in this Abe resembled his 'Uncle Mord' as we called him. He was an honest man, as tender-hearted as a woman, and to the last degree charitable and benevolent. . . . . Abe Lincoln had a very high opinion of his uncle, and on one occasion remarked, 'I have often said that Uncle Mord had run off with all the talents of the family.' "

The Every-Day Life of Abraham Lincoln, F. F. Browne, page 40.

Boyhood of Lincoln's Father

From circumstantial evidence we must infer that Anna Lincoln was a poor manager, or perhaps she suffered from some misfortune. All we know is that she abandoned the farm in Jefferson County and moved south into the neighboring county of Washington, when she disappears from human knowledge. Her eldest son, Mordecai, appears to have inherited his father's money, as the rules of primogeniture prevailed in those days. He was sheriff of Washington County, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and tradition gives him the reputation of an honorable and influential citizen. . . . .

Explanations are wanting for the circumstance that Thomas, the youngest son and brother of this prosperous family, whose

2, 16, 1905

Lincoln's Pioneer Descent.

No child born a hundred years ago to-day had a greater advantage in heredity or a nobler natural environment than Abraham Lincoln. It is much the fashion to dwell on the log cabin in the backwoods, and the life with which it was identified, as phases of extreme poverty, but this is a term with which the pioneers who won the West were not familiar. Extreme privation at times they might know, but deliberately placed themselves where it was one of the risks. They would have shrunk with horror from a tenement house existence, and could not have been induced to settle down to humdrum occupation in town, village or old settlement. The call of the wilderness was upon them, and to none have the primitive forests been more truly the "first temples." In the way of descent Abraham Lincoln could count back six generations of pioneers, beginning with one who cast his lot with the Pilgrims of Massachusetts eighteen years after the Mayflower's voyage. From this start the pioneer Lincolns, grandsires and sons, moved steadily by way of Pennsylvania and Virginia to the West. The grandfather of Lincoln, a neighbor of Boone, was killed by Indians while clearing land in Kentucky.

From these hardy pioneers of long descent came Abraham Lincoln, and the stock was of the same quality on his mother's side. Where on earth could the law of the survival of the fittest and best have been more searchingly fulfilled? The pioneer mothers were as brave and daring as the men and as quick to venture into danger. They knew perfectly well that the Indians had no civilized code in warfare, but struck alike at men, women and children. Why should not a wonderful man child have been born of such ancestry in a cabin in the woods of Kentucky on February 12, 1809? The Lincolns then scarcely called themselves frontiersmen. Eleven years earlier Boone had moved to Missouri. Roads to the East had become safe. Ordinary comforts were reasonably certain. To call life in a log cabin "squalid" is completely delusive. The men and women inured to it could breathe deeply with satisfaction nowhere else. Around them was the generous growth of nature, and its rich, virgin soil was under their feet. Their sons and daughters were strong and brave, full of energy and the joy of living, neighborly with simple affection, high toned, sincere, unconquerable. Real poverty that people never knew. ST. LOUIS

If Abraham Lincoln was taller and stronger than other men, if his mind was the most powerful of its time, if his moral nature was equal to deeds in statesmanship that have a shaping influence on the destiny of the world, seek the germs of this mastery in the six generations of pioneers from whom he sprang. There came a man with two centuries of pioneer America in his genealogy, with a long line of ancestors familiar with the ax and the rifle, and with an ever-heroic participation in the broad panorama of border life. Where could such a prodigy of manhood, tested and winnowed, have been looked for with more promise than in the log cabins of the West? Lincoln was the first president born in the West. Grant was the second, and his place of birth was almost as humble as that of Lincoln, and as loftily honorable in the tide of courageous Americans who crossed the mountains to seek a broader horizon. If poverty is the theme leave the American pioneers out. They never knew the word. All the wealth of spirit that life close to nature can bestow was theirs surpassingly. GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

From Whom He Sprang.

SINGULARLY enough, or perhaps logically enough, the best appreciation that has appeared in print as to the inheritance of qualities that Lincoln derived from his ancestors and lineage is that of an Englishman. In a life of Lincoln, published in 1908, Henry Bryan Binns presented the following opening chapter:

For the great majority of those who are not Americans, the story of the new world is symbolized, if it is not summed up, in three illustrious names—Columbus, Washington, and Lincoln. It is true that other figures are visible, but rather as shadows, than as historical persons. And of these three, all but the last are now so heavily cloaked in legend that their faces are hardly to be recognized. Even that of Abraham Lincoln, as plain and full of character as any man's, has been already changed, and in a sense, transfigured. To many who have "fastened their eyes upon him," as to those at Antioch who looked upon the first Christian martyr, his face has become "as it had been the face of an angel." The extraordinary part he played in the drama of his nation's life, and especially in the act of emancipation, read in the light of his humble birth and of his tragic death, has made Lincoln something more than a great public character. He has become a national possession, and as such the outlines of his story have inevitably been drawn by the hand of national sentiment. Like Columbus and Washington, he too has become, for the general, a symbol and a type of his people.

1905

But while America may seek and find in this nationalized portrait the face of one whom she delights to call "the first American,' and while those of us who are not Americans may also see in that face, as in perhaps no other, an indication of the meaning and purpose of the republic in the middle of the nineteenth century, yet it is time the world should be able to look at him from a point of view more human and universal. "He was a man, take him for all in all," and a man whose character and story contributed something original to our common stock of manhood.

England Wants Its Share.

We cannot then allow America to monopolize Abraham Lincoln. Indeed, it would be absurd, if it were possible, to suppose that the most typical citizen of the most cosmopolitan of states had any other country than the world.

From another point of view, the English have a claim upon him prior even to the American; for if in tracing back his path to its starting place, we pause at his first home in Kentucky we must there take up the quest again, till we find ourselves among the Lincolns on this side of the sea in some farmstead of east Anglia.

In spirit, as by origin, he is of that household of liberty which sojourned for so many centuries in this England of ours; his republicanism comes of the stock of that of our Pims and Hampdens, it is of the same spirit as are the songs of his favorite Burns; while, in spite of all that is original and unexpected in him, yet essentially in temper and sentiment, he is unmistakably a Briton. The best of his papers and addresses have become an inalienable part of that English literature which is the common possession of a people who share too intimately both in blood and aspiration—the greatest of all bonds—to be sundered by anything that is less vital than they. And in his own person he presents one of the most striking examples of our intimate identity of purpose. During his presidency the relations between the two countries were severely strained by the incidence of a war which proved disastrous to one of the principal branches of English industry. But it was at this period, when thousands of the men of Lancashire were thrown out of employment, and with their wives and children to the number of half a million were cast upon charity by the blockading of the cotton ports, that our northern artisans proclaimed their faith in Lincoln, and their recognition of the fact that it was their battle he was fighting across the sea.

"A Man of the People."

"During those dark days the portrait of John Bright, the English tribune of the people, was one of the two that adorned the business room of the American president. He knew, and the true leaders of the English workingmen knew, that the cause of the peoples is one; that in preserving and renewing the life of the American republic, in breaking forever the power of slavery within it, he was, as he so often repeated, upholding the cause of freedom for the whole world, and nobly saving the last, best hope of earth."

In the largest sense of the phrase, a sense in which it has been applicable to few, Abraham Lincoln was a "man of the people."

Few have ever lived more continuously in the eye of day. His life seems to have always been peculiarly open to inspection and a sort of publicity. Yet he never became commonplace. He remains among the always unexpected persons whose thoughts and actions are the reverse of trite or obvious.

And thus, while the volumes which have been written about him already form "a literature," we, their readers, remain unsatisfied. The man himself baffles us. Before his portrait we still stand curious. No one is able to explain this man so that we can say to ourselves with flattering satisfaction: "Yes, we understand him well," and so pass by. We read what has been written in explanation and we know that neither we nor the writers really understand. So we come back to every word and instance of the man himself.

Some may ascribe this to the failure of his biographers, but it is really an evidence of their honesty, and is far better than a delusive success. Abraham Lincoln must remain, for all but the very few who are by nature of his spiritual kindred, an unsolved enigma. We can trace his history through almost all its details; we can question scores of witnesses who were in close relation to him, we can analyze the writings and actions in which he expressed himself. But at the end we confess we are not satisfied with the explanations we have to offer. Like any other greatest man, he eludes our categories.

Neither Explained Nor Misunderstood.

For all that, the inexplicable man himself, with his boldly cut characteristics, standing out clear and dominant against the background of events, is singularly satisfying. If we cannot explain him, neither can we really misunderstand him. He is always himself, and his humanity is so large that he appeals to us all. Not, indeed, as a mere Sunday school hero, or as a conventional "example to the young"—they little undestand him who would thus tell his story—but as a man of like passions with us all, a man more responsive than others to some, at least, of the claims and possibilities of life, more burdened than others by destiny.

It was in 1637—the year of Hampden's refusal to pay ship money—that three brothers of the name of Lincoln sailed from Bristol to settle in the colony of Massachusetts. A century and a half later, while the colonists, under the leadership of a Virginian soldier, were still engaged in declaring their independence of the mother country, one of the descendants of these brothers crossed the mountains that separated Virginia from the rich Indian lands to the westward. The Lincolns, then, may fairly be described as among the foremost of American pioneers.

During that interval of a century and a half Abraham Lincoln's ancestors—all belonging to the independent working class, as distinguished from mere wage earners—had sojourned first in one colony and then in another, slowly but steadily moving south and west. In Pennsylvania they had prospered, and one of them, at least, was associated with the Quakers of that state. In some brief autobiographical notes Lincoln remarks that his ancestors, when they left Berks county, Pa., and removed into Virginia, were Quakers. The allusion has significance, not merely because it is the only reference to any religious body in these notes, but because it suggests an interesting spiritual affiliation to which we shall refer again later.

Westward Trek.

John Lincoln's "Quakerism"—it is not clear that he was actually a member of the Society of Friends—did not prevent one of his sons from serving in the revolutionary war, nor, in spite of the traditions of Penn's friendship with the redmen, could it save another from death at the hands of the Indians.

This Abraham Lincoln, the elder, sold his Virginian farm and, about 1781, took the wilderness trail for Kentucky. He was one of the first 20,000 of those who crossed the Cumberland ridge attracted by the fertility of a country whose Indian name of "the dark and bloody ground," so well suggests the years of its conquest and settlement under Boone and other leaders as adventurous as he.

Abraham Lincoln took with him a wife and three sons when he crossed the mountains and all shared together for some seven years in the hardships of that wild life. Then, as they were at work on their clearing outside the friendly shelter of Hughes Station, they were surprised by Indians, the father being killed and the others only narrowly escaping.

Old Abraham Lincoln may have been a prosperous settler, but in the nature of things he could leave but little property behind him beyond certain wide tracts of uncleared land, a couple of horses, a few head of cattle, some tools, guns, and the simplest of household necessaries. And these passed, by the prevailing law of Virginia, to his eldest son, Mordecai.

LINCOLN'S GENEALOGY.

PROF. MARION DEXTER LEARNED of the University of Pennsylvania in his book, "Abraham Lincoln—An American Migration—Family English Not German," (William J. Campbell, Philadelphia,) quite disposes of the contention that our Martyr President was descended from a German family having the name of Linghorn.

He traces Lincoln's genealogy back to Samuel Lincoln, "Servant," who is referred to in an entry in the Office of Rolls in London. In this record we read: "Francis Lawes * * * and Liddea, his wife, with one child, Mary, and two servants, Samuel Lincoln, aged 18 years, and Ann Smith, aged 19 years, are desirous to pass to New England to inhabit." These persons all sailed for America, on the ship John and Dorothy, April 18, 1637, and, remarks Prof. Learned, "It was this Samuel Lincoln, the "Servant," who, by the irony of democracy, became the progenitor of the family of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States.

Samuel Lincoln had ten children, and his fourth son, Mordecai, was the great-great-great-grandfather of President Lincoln, Prof. Learned exhibits documentary proof of this reationship, and he says that in a work which is being prepared for publication by J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson the authors "have traced the Lincolns back to Robert Lincoln in England, about 1540, in an unmistakable line leading down to the Lincolns of Hingham in England and of Hingham, Mass., in New England." The American Hingham, it should be remarked in this connection, was the town where Samuel Lincoln's son Mordecai was born.

Prof. Learned does not concern himself with any of the Lincolns back of Samuel the "servant," but, starting with him, he follows the trail of the family from Massachusetts, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia into Kentucky, to where the President was born. The record he presents is the first complete and authentic history of the Lincolns in America. It is, of course, an extremely valuable record, and it is quite as interesting as it is valuable.

1909

LINCOLN'S GRANDFATHER

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, grandfather to the President, was a young man of considerable wealth for his time. A lover of adventure, he went from Virginia to Kentucky during the dangerous days of Daniel Boone, who was a distant relative, both Lincoln and Boone being of Quaker descent. After Lincoln had taken a large tract of land and built a cabin on it, he went back to Virginia and brought his wife and three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, with him to the wilds of Kentucky.

While working with his sons in the clearing, not far from his log house, the father was shot by one of a band of Indians hidden in the edge of the forest. The two older boys ran in different directions, Mordecai into the cabin for a gun, and Josiah to the stockade, not far away, for assistance. Little Thomas, the youngest, a boy of six, was left beside his father's body. A huge Indian stole out of the woods and was just bending over to seize the little boy when, with a sudden cry, he threw up his hands and fell dead beside the white man he had just killed. It was Mordecai's unerring aim, shooting between the logs of the cabin.

He threw up his hands and fell dead beside the white man

Thus released, the little boy, with the instinct of a wild creature, ran toward the house and was met and rescued before the other Indians could follow him. Mordecai held the savages at bay until Josiah arrived with help from the fort, and little Thomas Lincoln was spared to grow to manhood and become the father of the sixteenth President of the United States.

Lincoln Story-Calendar 1910

ANCESTRY OF LINCOLN.

Makes Query About Earliest American Settlers Bearing His Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wharton Dickinson has given us a very interesting account of the genealogy of Washington in a recent issue of THE TIMES. Let him now, if he will be so good, furnish us a letter on that of Lincoln.

I ask this because biographers usually ascribe a Hingham, Mass., origin to that strain of the Lincoln blood, the accuracy of which I am not prepared to grant, since I have found, during some investigations into my own line among the different counties in Virginia, the following Lincoln items—points upon which I ran without searching for them, altogether accidentally:

Augusta County, Va., 1777, Abraham Linkhorn, a soldier, being in the list of a company, in that county, at that date. (From records in the office of H. Argenbright, City Clerk, Staunton, Augusta County.)

Between April, 1622, and Feb. 16, 1623, there died Capt. Lincolne at Elizabeth Cittie. (This near the present Old Point Comfort.)

Feb. 16, 1623, (census,) Ann Linkon, living at Jordan's Jorney. (Jordan's Point is well known to-day, being on the James River, a short distance below City Point, famous during the civil war as a place for the exchange of prisoners, and not far from Petersburg and "Westover.")

These last two items are from the "List of the Livinge and the Dead in Virginia," State Paper Office Colonial, Volume III., No. 2, in the Historical Room of the New York Library.

Observe that these dates, 1622 and 1623, are very near to the beginning of things, since Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, was made in May, 1607, and that in 1623 the above census showed only 1,277 people living in Virginia.

Now, since people of the name of Lincoln were among the very first settlers in Virginia, the two above being there only two years after the settlement of Plymouth in 1620, and eight years before the settlement of Boston in 1630, I beg to suggest the inquiry:

Is it not more likely that Abraham Lincoln had a Virginia ancestry (from the coming of his family to America) rather than one from Hingham, Mass.?

In considering this question there must be taken into account the fact that the first settlements in Virginia were, naturally, on the seacoast and on the rivers, from which places families expanded by going up the rivers and beyond their sources to newer and richer soils.

Hence Abraham Lincolns being found in Augusta and Rockingham Counties.

There is another determining factor: The ancestors of the President were, as is evidenced by their wanderings in Virginia and later in Kentucky and still later by their migration to Illinois, of a roving disposition, loving the frontier and always seeking it, hence may they not easily have turned up for a time near Reading, Penn.?

On the subject of a Hingham ancestry the President himself said, when applied to for his pedigree for use in a campaign biography:

> An effort to identify them (his ancestors) with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Moredcai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like. * * * My father's ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Penn.

I ask for enlightenment on the subject of the early ancestry of this, one of our two greatest Americans, Abraham Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 22, 1912. INQUIRER.

LINCOLN'S ANCESTRY.

Not Especially Distinguished, but His Uncle Served In Legislature.

Abraham Lincoln's grandfather, also Abraham, settled in Kentucky about 1780. Samuel Lincoln (1619-1690), the president's first American ancestor, was a son of Edward Lincoln of Hingham, Norfolk, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637 as apprentice to a weaver. His son and grandson were iron founders. The grandson, Mordecai (1686-1736), moved to Pennsylvania. It is not discoverable whether the Lincolns were distinguished in any way, but it is certain that they possessed little wealth. The "Dictionary of National Biography" (British) has no record of them unless they are descendants of or connected with the earls of Lincoln. 1915

Abraham Lincoln's grandfather was a friend of Daniel Boone. He was killed by Indians in Kentucky in 1784. He had a small farm in that state. Lincoln's Uncle Mordecai was a member of the Kentucky legislature, and tradition gives him the reputation of an honorable and influential citizen.

After the grandfather was killed Abraham Lincoln's father became "a wandering laboring boy," who was left uneducated and supported himself by menial labor, but at twenty-five he had saved enough to buy a farm in Hardin county.

Chauncey Depew's statement that Lincoln "represents no heredity, for he had none," is so broad that it has called out many replies. He hadn't any in the sense that French counts have, or in the sense the New York 400 construct for themselves out of peddler's packs, (Goulds) cabbage gardens (Vanderbilts) and hide stores, (Astors) but to have had ancestors among the pioneers of four states, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky—really constitutes an extraordinary heredity. Strength, courage, convictions, sincerity, and when you add to these capacity and opportunity for growth there is nothing so great in human achievements it may not result from it. 3-7-15 Rey

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OF THE SEVENTH GENERATION

Great War President Might Well, If He Had Wished, Boast of His American Ancestors. 1925

So unique is the individuality of Abraham Lincoln that one is naturally surprised to learn that the name has ever been borne by anybody else. As a matter of fact, on the evidence of a recently published genealogical chart of the former president's family, there have been four others. The fifth and famous Abraham was of the seventh generation of Lincolns in the United States. The chart shows that Samuel, son of Edward Lincoln of Hingham, England, was apprenticed to a weaver and mariner, and that he came to America in 1637, living first in Salem and afterward in Hingham, Mass. Thus by about 17 years, if the genealogy is correct, Abraham Lincoln missed being a Mayflower descendant.

Misconceptions of Abraham Lincoln
Feb. 10-1918 The Los Angeles Times

HON. ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, second son of Abraham Lincoln, and the only surviving member of his family, in a recent conversation with me at Chicago said:

"I appreciate very highly and am thankful for the esteem and affection in which President Lincoln is held by the people of our own country, and by those of other lands. But I regret exceedingly that he has been so unfortunately misrepresented by some unscrupulous or very careless writers. Even his ancestry has been so distorted as to cause many people to believe that we descended from a race of tramps. There is no warrant in fact for such impressions, on the contrary, my father's grandfather was one of the richest men in Virginia. He was a man of pronounced and recognized ability, and was the owner of more than 5000 acres of land. His great estate, however, under the old English law of primogeniture, all went to his eldest son, and my father's father, Thomas Lincoln, was left without a dollar."

I was not surprised by these statements, for by more than fifty years of diligent research I had been caused to realize that Abraham Lincoln was the most harmfully misrepresented and misunderstood man in American history.

The intense political agitation that prevailed in all the nation during the brief period of Mr. Lincoln's public career caused many untruthful and harmful rumors to be put in circulation respecting his ancestry and other matters of which there was at that time but little reliable information. So long, however, as damaging misrepresentations were confined to the campaign statements of his political antagonists their influence was not seriously harmful. But when his former law partner, William H. Herndon, in his biography of the great President published defamatory statements about Lincoln and his sainted mother the cruel falsehoods were accepted as true, which added immensely to the force of other untruthful rumors. The Herndon fabrications were speedily and indignantly denied and were shown to be utterly untrue, but they continued to be repeated by unscrupulous or careless writers until they have produced false and harmful impressions upon the public mind which it is very difficult to efface.

The claim that Thomas Lincoln, father of the President, was indolent and worthless, has no other foundation than the well known facts that he was of limited means and had only the meager education which his toilsome frontier life enabled him to secure. He was a man of sterling worth, industrious, honest and devoutly religious. He was tall, broad shouldered and of great muscular strength. He was as amiable and sweet spirited as was his mother and as courageous as his heroic father had been. His sound judgment and unquestioned integrity caused him to be often chosen as the arbiter in controversies among his neighbors and his decisions were always accepted as final.

Lincoln's Mother.

His wife, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, to whom he was ardently and tenderly attached, is at last coming into her own. Thanks to the womanly fidelity and untiring efforts of Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock, the true story of the most highly favored of American mothers has been so told as to cause the world in all future time to enshrine in its admiration and love, the

"Wilding lady, still and true,
Who gave us Lincoln and never knew."

In spite of the Herndon falsehoods we have come to know that, beautiful of form and feature, of brilliant intellect, rare culture and deep spirituality, the life and inspiration of social and religious assemblies, Nancy Hanks was all that could be desired in the mother of "The First American."

No conception of Mr. Lincoln is more erroneous than is that which regards him as uncomely in personal appearance. Without dissent the world regards him as of unsurpassed beauty of character, and with almost equal unanimity it believes that in form and feature he was angular, disproportioned and homely. Many who knew him intimately and held him in high esteem regarded him as void of grace and beauty. Just one uncomely feature—a thick, protruding lower lip—was alone responsible for this misconception of his personal appearance. Every other feature was well-formed and attractive but that prominent and uncomely lip marred his whole face and caused it to appear homely. When I first looked upon Mr. Lincoln's face, I saw only that heavy, protruding lip, and my heart sank in painful disappointment, but when, a few minutes later, I looked a second time, only the portion of his face from the mouth upward could be seen above the heads of the throng about him and he appeared faultlessly handsome. After that first meeting I saw Mr. Lincoln many times, but I had become so fascinated by the symmetry and grace of his combined features that I never again noticed his uncomely lip. That feature is seen in the front view picture that accompanies this article, and by placing a card over that heavy lip, the reader will discover, as I did when I first met him that apart from that one feature his face was charmingly attractive and handsome.

Lincoln was not Homely.

The early misconceptions of Lincoln's personal appearance were expressed in literature and have come to be regarded as correct. But the photographer's sensitized plate and the sculptor's plaster cast have come to the rescue and have given to the world a true and faithful image of Lincoln in his unsurpassed grandeur and comeliness. No one can look upon the McMasters photograph, without a thrill of admiration and delight. As a representation of magnificent young manhood, it is above criticism.

Some writers who have shrunk from declaring Lincoln to have been homely have freely indulged in criticisms of what they designate as his ill-fitting and unbecoming attire. Even as reputable a witness as the late Joseph Choate, who sat upon the platform when Lincoln delivered his great speech at Cooper Institute, states that he was not becomingly attired upon that occasion, and others who were also present have made declarations to the same effect. Fortunately for the truth of history, on the day that address was delivered, Lincoln stood before Brady's famous camera for the full length photograph. It will ever remain a mystery how any person [illegible] ing him in the new suit he then wore, as shown by this photograph, could have criticised his dress. If those who have thought of Lincoln as untidily attired would make a diligent search for one of his many photographs that justifies their impressions they would speedily reach the conclusion that such a conception is harmfully erroneous.

That is a cruel misconception of Lincoln which regards him as unchaste in conversation. His private secretaries who were for years his closest and most constant associates, unite in the declaration that they never heard him utter a word that would be out of place in the presence of refined ladies. And Dr. Stone, his family physician, states that Abraham Lincoln was the purest hearted man he had ever known. A cloud of witnesses give testimony to the same effect.

His Religious Nature.

Some have supposed that previous to his nomination as a candidate for President, Mr. Lincoln was skeptical concerning many of the declarations of scripture and the teachings of the church. It is true that during a brief period of his early manhood he hesitated to accept some of the doctrines of Christianity, just as all firm believers have had a season of doubt before coming into fully satisfying faith. But as early as 184 he wrote his close friend, Mr. Joshua F Speed—whose wife was seriously ill at the time—"Should she, as you fear, be destined to an early grave, it is indeed a great consolation to know that she is so well prepared to meet it." And that there might be no misunderstanding of the preparation to which he referred, he added: "Her religion which you once disliked so much I will venture you now prize most highly."

In 1851, when Mr. Lincoln was devoting himself with great energy to his professional pursuits and was taking no part in political matters, he sent his dying father a son's tender and loving message that was full of the most assuring and comforting features of Christian belief.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, one of the most distinguished members of Congress during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency, tells us that in 1865, at the home of his devoted friend Hon. Norman Judd in Chicago, while contemplating the beautiful evening view of Lake Michigan, Mr. Lincoln said: "Surely God would not have created such a being as man with ability to grasp the Infinite to exist only for a day. No. man was made for immortality."

When in October, 1860, a few days before his election to the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln first learned that twenty of the twenty-three pastors in Springfield were supporting his opponent, he gave expression to his disappointment in statements so full of the vital doctrines of Christianity that there can be no reasonable doubt of his religions faith. The strong statements made by him in that famous Bateman interview are too familiar to the public to need repeating here.

During all of his Presidential term Mr. Lincoln was dominated by a consciousness of his divine calling of God to the position he occupied. That conviction was first stated by him in the Bateman interview, already referred to, and upon many succeeding occasions he declared his sense of a divine call in language similar to that employed when writing to Dr. Miner. He said: "It has pleased Almighty God to place me in my present position, and looking up to Him for guidance, I must work out my destiny as best I can."

And as a disclosure of his own purposes concerning that divine call, in a private letter he said: "I am conscious of no desire for my country's welfare that is not consonant with His will."

In the line of his purposes thus stated is the declaration so many times made by Mr. Lincoln, "Whatever is God's will that will I do."

His Faith in the Bible.

And the following statements in a brief interview in the White House were never more fitting than at the present time: "I do not doubt, and never have doubted, that our country would finally come through safe and undivided. But do not misunderstand me. I do not know how it can be done. I do not rely on the patriotism of our people, though no people rallied around their king as ours have rallied around me. I do not trust in the bravery and devotion of the boys in blue, God bless them! God never gave a prince or a conqueror such an army as He has given me. Nor yet do I rely on the loyalty and skill of our generals, though, I believe, we have the best generals in the world at the head of our armies. But the God of our fathers, who raised up this country to be the refuge and asylum of the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations, will not let it perish now."

The claim that Mr. Lincoln was an infidel, first attracted my attention more than half a century ago, and during all of the fifty years and more of my researches for data relative to that matter I have experienced a constant increase of amazement that such a misconception could be entertained by any intelligent person. No prominent man known to history—not even Cromwell or Gladstone—made such strong and emphatic declarations of profound religious convictions as did Abraham Lincoln. In official documents, public addresses, formal interviews, personal conversations and private correspondence he gave full and unequivocal statements of the religious beliefs by which he sought in all things and constantly to be guided. As a firm and unchangeable foundation for his religious convictions was Mr. Lincoln's faith in the Bible as the inspired Word of God. The solemn reverence for the sacred Book impressed upon him in childhood by his devout mother, dominated all his being and appears in all his life. Not one word in criticism of any passage of scripture, not one flippant or irreverent reference to any of its teachings can be found in all of his voluminous literary works. In 1850, in a speech at Springfield he declared that "nothing short of Infinite wisdom could by any possibility have devised and given to man this excellent and perfect moral code." On the other hand, in speaking of Paine's "Age of Reason" he said, "there is nothing to such books. Not all of Paine's nor all the French distempered stuff will make a man better, but worse." To Hon. L. E. Chittenden he said: "I decided a long time ago that it was less difficult to believe that the Bible was what it claimed to be than to disbelieve it." In accepting a copy of the scriptures, presented him by a delegation of colored people in 1864, he said: "In regard to this great Book I have but to say, it is the best gift God has given to man." To his devoted friend Joshua Speed he said: "Take all of this Book upon reason that you can and the balance on faith and you will live and die a happier and better man."

During the period between his first election and his inauguration as President, when the nation seemed to be drifting to destruction and he had no power or authority to save it, to his friend Judge Joseph Gillispie he said: "I have read on my knees the story of Gethsemane, where the Son of God prayed in vain that the cup of bitterness might pass from Him."

Diligent Scripture Student.

Former President Roosevelt in an address before the American Bible Society declared that Lincoln "built up his entire reading upon his study of the Bible. He had mastered it absolutely," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Mastered it so that he became almost a man of one book who knew that book and who instinctively put into practice what he had been taught therein."

By that diligent study of the Bible which Mr. Roosevelt here designates in such strong and unequivocal terms, Mr. Lincoln came into a full and satisfying religious faith respecting all the cardinal doctrines of Christianity. His belief in the omnipotence of God was very beautifuly expressed in a message which he sent to some children by Mrs. Horace Mann in which he said: "While I have not the power to grant all they ask I trust they will remember that God has."

In his famous "Meditation on Divine Will" in 1862, he said, "By His mere great power on the minds of the now contestants He could have either saved or destroyed the nation without a human contest. Yet, the contest began. And having begun, He could give the final victory on either side at any day."

Many, many times in language almost identical with this Mr. Lincoln expressed his unquestioning faith in the limitless power of the Almighty.

Nowhere in literature is the omnipresence of God more beautifully set forth than when, in his address to his neighbors and friends at Springfield, on the eleventh of February, 1861, he said: "Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well."

In a private letter to Mrs. Gurney he stated that "the purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail though we erring mortals may fail accurately to perceive them in advance. We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this. But God knows best and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our own error therein. Meanwhile we must work earnestly in the best light He gives us trusting that so working still conduces to the great ends He ordains. Surely He intends some great good to follow this mighty convolution which no mortal could make and no mortal could stay."

Interspersed throughout all of Mr. Lincoln's published writings are many declarations of the faith expressed by him when he said: "He who made the world still governs it."

His belief in God's sovereignty was coupled with a firm conviction that nations as well as individuals were subject to severe punishment for disobedience. Many times and in the most unequivocal terms he expressed his conviction that the war through which the nation was passing was a divine judgment for the nation's complicity in the evil of slavery. He realized that that punishment was severe and would perhaps fall with still greater force upon the nation but he believed that in the wisdom of God this was directed for the nation's good. To the very limit of the strongest doctrines of Christianity Mr Lincoln went when, as stated by Hon. James F. Wilson of Iowa, he said: "I not only believe that Providence is not unmindful of the struggle in which this nation is engaged; that if we do not do right God will let us go our own way to our ruin; and that if we do right He will lead us safely out of this wilderness, crown our armies with victory and restore our dissevered Union as you have expressed your belief, but"—and the reader should consider this statement—"I also believe that He will compel us to do right in order that He may do these things, not so much because we desire them as that they accord with His plans of dealing with this nation in the midst of which He means to establish justice."

It is very gratifying to know that Mr. Lincoln's belief in severe retributive justice was coupled with his very comforting faith in divine compassion. In calling the people to repentance he never forgot to assure them of God's mercy and willingness to forgive. Hence, the most distinguished feature of Mr. Lincoln's faith, the one which will cause his memory to be tenderly cherished, was his faith in God as a Father who would hear and answer prayer. According to his

own repeated declarations his was a life of prayer. Before his election to the Presidency he stated to Dr. Bateman that he had diligently sought divine guidance. This he repeated many times during subsequent years. Many of his achievements which were regarded as evidence of his superior ability, he freely declared to be the result of divine inspiration in answer to prayer. A very notable instance of this is in his declaration that the Sanitary Commission, with all its priceless benefactions, was revealed to him during a stormy night in answer to his prayers. "A Praying President," is the most fitting appellation by which he should be known. "Washington at Valley Forge" on his knees in the snow is a picture true to the facts in the case for "The Father of his Country," was a man of prayer, but to a far greater extent this was true of Abraham Lincoln.

No event of Mr. Lincoln's private life is more fully and conclusively authenticated than his agonizing intercession before God during the progress of the Battle of Gettysburg. In his account of that event to Gens. Sickles and Rusling, on the Sunday following the battle, President Lincoln said: "I went to my room and locked the door and got down on my knees before Almighty God and prayed to Him mightily for victory at Gettysburg."

And the artist in the picture I had made to commemorate that event, and here published, represents him in the attitude of the Prophet Ezra who said, "I fell upon my knees and spread out my hands unto the Lord, my God." And that is just the attitude Abraham Lincoln would assume at the time of which he said: "I told Him that this was His war and our cause His cause but we could not stand another Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville; and I then and there made a solemn vow to Almighty God that if He would stand by our boys at Gettysburg I would stand by Him. And He did stand by you boys and I will stand by Him."

Lincoln's Maligned Wife.

Three influences combined to deprive Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln of the place in public thought to which she was justly entitled. She was of southern birth, with several of her close relatives in the Confederate Army. She had no opportunities for the display of her admirable qualities in society for few social functions were held at the White House during President Lincoln's administration, and the great shock of her husband's assassination—which occurred right at her side—seemed to unsettle her reason and caused her never again to reach a normal condition. All remedies were futile and her condition grew more serious until the end, which came at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Springfield, at whose home her marriage had also occurred.

Mrs. Lincoln was a woman of very superior qualities and admirably adapted to be a helpful companion for Abraham Lincoln and to make a most favorable and lasting impression upon all with whom she was associated. She was ardently attached to her family and friends and exercised the most large-hearted benevolences in all cases of need. She was a ministering angel at hospitals and military camps within and adjacent to the city of Washington. The love which Mr. Lincoln cherished for his wife, and his application of her high ambitions and helpful ministrations, were indicated by the promptness with which when informed by wire of his first nomination as a candidate for President, he turned from enthusiastic friends and hastened to his Springfield home to be the first to inform her of the great honor which had been conferred upon him. Of like significance was his wired request for her to witness, with him, the closing scenes of the Rebellion. And his beloved and devoted wife was the only one invited by the happy chieftain to join him in a restful ride on the last day of his earthly life.

I have seen them side by side at public worship; I have seen them close together at the White House and I always think of them as evermore inseparable in the felicity of heaven as they were in their struggles and achievements here below. The world will never know the full extent of its indebtedness to Mary Todd Lincoln for what Abraham Lincoln was and for what he was permitted to accomplish. Neither without the other was or ever could have been complete. The work which he achieved was hers as well as his, since by their union that work was made possible. And hers should be the love, appreciation and gratitude which the nation gladly gives to its most worthy benefactors.

A BLOODY PROLOGUE.

How the Lincoln Stock Was Planted on the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

Turn back your imagination, courteous reader, one hundred and nine years and look upon a picture of the wilderness. A small train of the canoe shaped and white topped Virginia wagons of that time were leaving Rockingham county, Va., for the wilderness of Kentucky. The war for independence was not yet closed, and all the vast region west of the Alleghanies was the home of the wild beast and the savage. The French were at

LINCOLN'S GRANDFATHER ENTERING KENTUCKY.

New Orleans, St. Louis, Kaskaskia and Vincennes, the Spaniards had flourishing missions in Texas, New Mexico and California, and along the northern lakes a few Jesuit priests and French traders skirted the wilderness. With these exceptions all was waste and wild. At such a time the Virginia pioneers started to join Daniel Boone, and at the head of the expedition was Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the Liberator.

The first Lincolns came from Norfolk, England, they furnished some prominent men in the colonial and revolutionary days, one branch located in Virginia, and thence its offshoots have spread continuously to the south and west. A thousand biographies have given us thrilling views of the region to which they went. For fourteen years, said Felix Grundy, the Indians killed an average of three persons a month within seven miles of Nashville. When we went into Kentucky to attend court, said Andrew Jackson, we scouted the woods as if marching to battle, and if a lot of men stood together to talk, even in a town, they stood back to back by habit, as they had always done in the woods on the watch for Indians. In an environment of this nature Abraham Lincoln lived six years, acquired a large tract of land and opened a farm in Jefferson county, Ky. One morning in 1786 he fell dead in his clearing, pierced by an Indian's bullet. One son shot the assassin and defended the dwelling while another ran to the fort for help, and the family was saved.

The Lincoln stock was well planted in Kentucky, but it was fertilized with blood.

Lincoln's Grandfather

From the New York Evening Post

1922

The grave of Abraham Lincoln's grandfather has been found in a churchyard near Louisville, Ky.—at least, so think several Louisvillians who have recently completed an extensive investigation. The investigators found two stones, their inscriptions blotted away by long exposure to the elements, which they think mark the grave of the martyred President's grandfather, whose name was also Abraham, and who was killed by Indians in 1786 within sight of the eyes of his three sons.

According to R. C. Ballard Thurston, who has made a preliminary investigation of deeds in the Jefferson county courthouse, the examination warrants the belief that the land composing the churchyard is part of the Lincoln property, which included 400 acres.

It appears from the investigator's findings that when the first Abraham Lincoln fell mortally wounded his son, Mordecai, ran to the house and procured a rifle, while Josiah, another son, ran to a nearby fort to obtain aid. Thomas, who later was to become the emancipator's father, and then a boy 9 years old, remained with his father.

GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S GRANDFATHER IS SOUTH, BELIEF

Historian Thinks He Was Buried on Site Now Occupied by Church.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—The area in which is the grave of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the martyred President and for whom the boy Lincoln was named, is a circle fifteen feet in diameter under a corner of the Long Run Baptist church is the conclusion reached by Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, Oak Park, as the result of a recent visit to the church.

Dr. Barton, who is an authority on the paternity of Abraham Lincoln and author of several books on the subject, came to Louisville in search of additional information to be used in a book he is writing. He was accompanied to Long Run by R. C. Ballard Thurston, Louisville historian, and a number of other interested persons.

After a search among the tombstones failed to supply information, a number of the residents of the neighborhood were questioned. In this way it was learned that the church had been built over a part of the cemetery and was believed to cover what was believed to be the Lincoln grave.

Remove Floor Boards.

Several planks were removed from the floor and the ground beneath the opening examined. This survey failed to disclose any tangible proof of the grave. This does not disprove the assertions of the older residents, Dr. Barton said, because only a small part of the ground could be examined, and any tombstone or marker placed over the grave may have fallen away.

The fact that the pioneer at one time owned land in Jefferson county definitely has been determined thru records in the office of the county clerk. The Lincoln farm, according to the records, consisted of 467 acres, and embraced what is now the farm of John Calhoun Bryant. After the death of Lincoln, the records show, one of his sons, Mordecai Lincoln, sold the land to Benjamin Bridges. The graves of Bridges and his wife are in the Long Run church graveyard.

Slain by Indian.

The elder Lincoln, one morning in 1774, it is said, started from his home in company with his three sons—Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas. An Indian shot the elder Lincoln from ambush. Mordecai ran back for his rifle, Josiah hastened to Hugh's Station, a fort not far distant from the scene of the ambush, and Thomas, the father of the former President, stayed at his father's side while assistance was being summoned.

Mordecai is said to have reached his father's side with his rifle in time to slay the Indian.

Dr. Barton, as pastor of the Congregational church at Oak Park, has initiated a movement for the raising of funds among admirers of President Lincoln for the erection of a fitting tombstone at the grave of Rev. Jesse Head, who, on June 12, 1806, performed the marriage ceremoy for Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of the President. The marriage took place in Washington county, Kentucky. Dr. Barton said the grave had been located definitely in Harrodsburg, Ky.

Lebanon Evening Post. July 3. 1922

ST, MONDAY, JULY

p 4

SLEW LINCOLN'S GRANDFATHER.

Indian Came Near Killing Martyred President's Parent Also.

From the New York Evening Post.

The grave of Abraham Lincoln's grandfather has been found in a churchyard near Louisville, Ky.—at least, so think several Louisvillians who have recently completed an extensive investigation. The investigators found two stones, their inscriptions blotted away by long exposure to the elements, which they think mark the grave of the martyred president's grandfather, whose name was also Abraham, and who was killed by Indians in 1786 within sight of his cabin and before the eyes of his three sons.

According to R. C. Ballard Thurston, who has made a preliminary investigation of deeds in the Jefferson county court house, the examination warrants the belief that the land composing the churchyard is part of the Lincoln property, which included 400 acres.

It appears from the investigator's findings that when the first Abraham Lincoln fell mortally wounded his son Mordecai ran to the house and procured a rifle, while Josiah, another son, ran to a nearby fort to obtain aid. Thomas, who later was to become the emancipator's father, and then a boy 9 years old, remained with his father.

According to the findings, an Indian seized Thomas and was about to scalp him when Mordecai returned and killed the savage.

Grave of Grandfather of Lincoln Believed Found

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—The grave of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the martyred President, has been found in a churchyard near here, in the belief of several Louisville persons who recently have completed an extensive investigation.

The investigators found two stones —their inscriptions blotted away by long exposure to the elements—which they believe mark the grave of the emancipator's grandfather, who was killed by Indians in 1786 within sight of his cabin and before the eyes of his three sons.

According to R. C. Ballard Thurston, who has made a preliminary investigation of deeds in the Jefferson county courthouse, the examination warrants the belief that the land composing the churchyard is part of the Lincoln property, which included 400 acres. Additional details of the death of the emancipator's grandfather have been revealed by the investigation, it was said.

When their father fell mortally wounded Mordecai ran to the house and procured a rifle while Josiah darted for a nearby fort to obtain aid. Thomas, then a boy of nine years, remained with his father.

According to the findings, an Indian seized Thomas and was about to scalp him when Mordecai returned and shot the savage to death. Thomas was released and later became the father of the martyred President.

D4

The Grave of Lincoln's Grandfather.

It is stated from Louisville, Ky., that the grave of President Lincoln's grandfather, whose name was also Abraham Lincoln, has been found on a graveyard in the vicinity of Louisville.

Old man Lincoln was killed by Indians in 1786 outside of his cabin, in the presence of his three sons.

According to R. C. Ballard Thurston, who in connection with the finding of the grave has been carrying on an investigation of deeds and transfers in the archives of the Jefferson County Courthouse, thinks he has found proofs that show the graveyard in question to be part of a tract of land, consisting of 400 acres, formerly owned by old man Lincoln.

When mortally wounded Abraham Lincoln fell outside of his cabin, his oldest son, Mordecai, ran to the cabin for a gun; the next oldest, Josiah, ran to get help, while the youngest boy, Thomas, was seized by the Indians. An Indian was preparing to scalp Thomas, but in that moment Mordecai stepped from the cabin and killed the Indian. Thomas was the father of the martyr president, Abraham Lincoln.

(Translated from a foreign paper.)

[illegible] IS VERY CONFUSING THE [illegible] OF THE LINCOLN FAMILY IN KENTUCKY.

By William [illegible] Barton.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln furnished to Jesse W. Fell, a short sketch of his life and antecedents, in which he said:-

> My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest.

In the following year, 1860, Mr. Lincoln, then a nominee for the Presidency, wrote a more elaborate sketch for John Locke Scripps, who proposed a biography of Lincoln for campaign purposes. Scripps said:

> Abraham removed to Kentucky about the year 1780; and four years thereafter, while engaged in opening a farm, he was surprised and killed by Indians, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

The names of the three sons were Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas. The third and youngest was the father of the President.

It will be noted that in the second and more careful document Lincoln placed his grandfather's migration into Kentucky earlier and his death later than in the first. It may be added that the date given for the death of the pioneer was still too early. The paternal grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln first came from Virginia to Kentucky probably in 1780; and he died not earlier than May 7, 1786, and may have died as late as 1789.

The following facts are established:-

(1) Abraham Lincoln, senior, owned tracts of land in at least three and possibly four Kentucky Counties, four hundred acres in Jefferson, eight hundred on Green River, five hundred in Campbell and perhaps another tract in that part of Nelson, which is now Washington.

(2) On March 4, 1780, there was issued to Abraham Linkhorn a land warrant No 3334, for 40 acres of land to be located in any county of Virginia, the consideration being three one hundred and sixty pounds. The original warrant is preserved at Frankfort.

(3) On May 7, 1785, William Shannon, surveyor, assisted by William Ray, surveyed a tract of land, 40 acres in extent, for Abraham Linkhorn, the same being patented by authority of this Treasury Warrant 3334. The land was described as located on Long Run of Floyd's Creek, beginning at a corner two miles up the stream from the mouth of a tributary that had formerly been known as Tice's Creek. The certificate together with a plat of the survey is preserved in the Surveyor's office at Louisville, Book B, page 80.

(4) On March 11, 1907, this site was visited and carefully explored by William T. Barton and R. C. Ballard Thruston of the Filson Club of Kentucky, and H. H. Berry, of the Louisville Bar, who having carefully examined the maps, abstracts, and other documentary evidence, identified this tract of land, which has located upon the the Long Run Baptist meeting-house.

(5) Abraham Lincoln died intestate and his estate was administered in Nelson County. John Coldwell was administrator, appointed October 6, 1790. He made his report March 10, 1790. The original inventory is on file at Bardstown.

(6) Abraham Lincoln was alive and assisted as marker in the survey on May 7, 1785, and died some time between that date and October 6, 1790.

(7) A battle between Indians and white men occurred on Long Run in or near 1782 and 14 white men were killed. The question whether Lincoln was killed in an raid connected with that event is

answered by the fact that he was alive two years after this fight; and President Lincoln especially affirmed that his grandfather was killed not in battle but by stealth.

The location of Abraham Lincoln's land purchase in Jefferson County is definitely established. We have now to ask:-

(1) Is there any evidence that Abraham Lincoln lived upon this land?

(2) Is the name of Abraham Lincoln or Linchorn to be found in any tax list, militia roll, venire for jury, or other official document in Jefferson County?

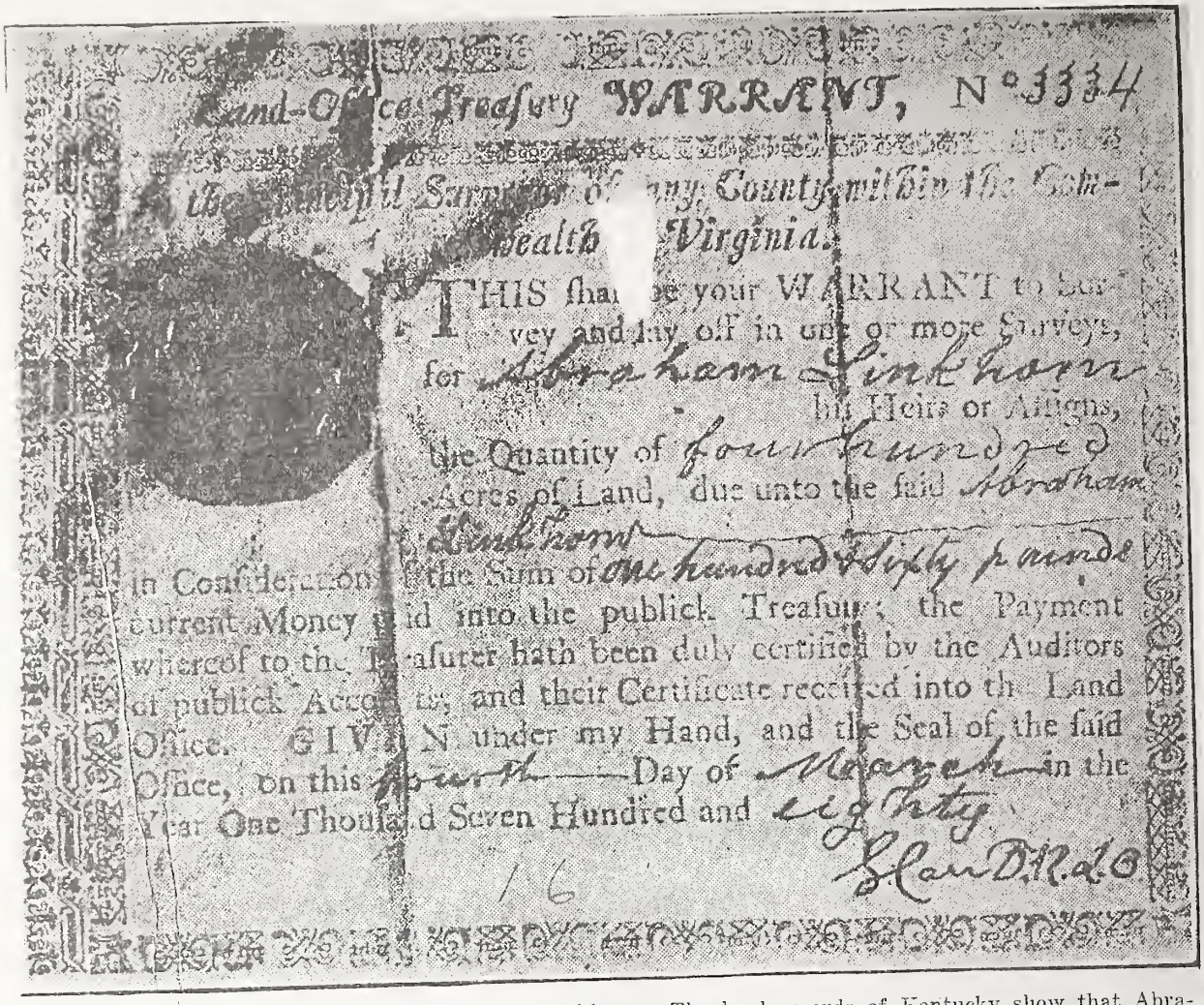
(3) Does the fact that his estate was settled by the Nelson County Court indicate a probability that his home was there at the time of his decease; and if so, had his home been in Nelson(Washington) from the time of his migration into Kentucky, or had he previously lived on Long Run or in one of the fortified stations in Jefferson County?

(4) Abraham's three sons, Mordecai and Josiah, were all in Washington County at a date which may not be definitely known, but which apparently was not long after, and may have been prior to Abraham's death. Is there any record of Abraham in Washington County? Is there any record of his sons in Jefferson County? Mordecai and his wife, Mary Todd, of Nelson County, appear to have resided in Jefferson County in 1802. In what period or periods did Mordecai reside in Jefferson County?

The answer to these questions or any of them will be of material assistance.

When the rumors of what had

Tarbell, 1924



Land-Office Treasury WARRANT, No 3334

[illegible] Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for Abraham Linkhorn his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of four hundred Acres of Land, due unto the said Abraham Linkhorn in Consideration of the Sum of one hundred & fifty pounds current Money paid into the publick Treasury, the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on this Fourth Day of March in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty

Edm Randolph

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Land warrant issued in 1780 to Abraham Linkhorn. The land records of Kentucky show that Abraham Lincoln entered two tracts of land when in Kentucky in the spring and summer of 1780. These entries are as follows: May 29, 1780—"Abraham Linkhorn enters four hundred acres of land on Treasury Warrant, laying on Floyd's Fork, about two miles above Tice's Fork, beginning at Sugar Tree S. B., thence east three hundred poles, then north, to include a small improvement."—Land Register, p. 107. June 7, 1780—"Abraham Linkhorn enters eight hundred acres upon Treasury Warrant, about six miles below Green River Lick, including an improvement made by Jacob Gum and Owen Diver."—Page 126.

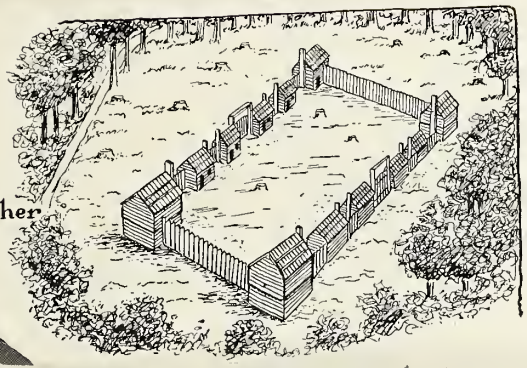
WHAT happened to the Lincoln party in its journey from the Block House of something over 200 miles to the central Kentucky stations, we do not know. We do not even know what time of year they made their journey, nor when they arrived. Were the Lincolns at Bryan's Station in August of 1782 when a great number of Indians from the North suddenly surrounded the little group? And was Bathsheba one of that courageous body of women, who, knowing that they had not water in the stockade sufficient to stand a siege, boldly went out with pails on their heads, laughing and talking as if there were not an Indian within miles, filled their pails and came back before the watching eyes of the savages in the forests? Or had they reached Harrodsburg? And were Abraham and Hananiah Lincoln in the company of Captain John Todd who, when the rumors of what had happened at Bryan's Station reached him, quickly collected 150 or more "guns" and attacked the besieging Indians, with terrible results to both sides?

These things we do not know; but we can be certain that all the facts of these horrors and many others of the terrible year of 1782 were familiar enough to the Lincolns, and that little Mordecai, Josiah and even Thomas then began to learn something of what Indian warfare meant. We can be sure, too, that Bathsheba Lincoln, living in the midst of constant alarms and threats must many a time have gathered a child to her bosom, ready to fly; many a time have loaded her husband's rifle as he shot through loopholes at prowling Indians; possibly even herself aimed the rifle.

At least four years, and possibly six, after he led his family over the Wilderness road, Abraham Lincoln fought to protect wife and children and labored to make them a home. We have only the meagerist details of what he did. We do know th he continued buying land on tr ury warrants, principally along Green river. The Rev. Lewis A Warren of Kentucky, who has followed the Lincolns through the state with more intelligent patience than any other recent investigator, says that he has found evidence that Abraham Lincoln took up over 2000 acres on the Green river. All this doubtless meant frequent trips away from his family. We do know that in the fall of 1784 the tract of 800 acres he bought on his first trip into Kentucky in 1780 was surveyed for him, and that in May of 1785 the 400 acres near Louisville were surveyed, he acting as marker and his cousin Hannaniah and his son Josiah as chain carriers. The probability is that in the summer of that year he took his family to a stockade called Hughes Station, known to have been near his tract. Few people in Kentucky at that time lived outside of the stockades, and those had did were usuall within easy each of some kind o rvison.

Tarbell, 1924

Home of Lincoln's grandfather



National Mag. Feb 1927

Grandfather of Abraham Lincoln Among the First Pioneers to Open Kentucky to Settlement

Capt. Abraham Lincoln Moved From His Farm in the Shenandoah Valley to Jefferson County and Then to Lincoln County, Kentucky, Where He Was Killed by an Indian—One of His Sons, Thomas, the Father of Abraham Lincoln, Was Married in the Same Long Cabin That Captain Lincoln Had Built at Beech Fork.

In July, 1773, Daniel Boone entered in his survey book a memorandum of 1,000 acres of land in the name of "Lincoln." This can hardly have been Capt. Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President. It was almost certainly his kinsman, Hannaniah. This man is a dim and shadowy figure in the background of the President's ancestral tradition and he may never emerge into full light. For his own reputation, that may be desirable; additional knowledge lately gained of him does not commend him to regard. But some discoveries bring him into the penumbra and disclose important data concerning the President's grandfather.

Whoever visits the home of Capt. Abraham Lincoln in the Shenandoah Valley, and observes its location, fertility and steadily advancing value, wonders what evil genius lured Capt. Abraham Lincoln with his five small children and his invalid wife to surrender that attractive spot for the perils and privations of life in the Kentucky wilderness, writes William E. Barton in the New York Times magazine. The answer now appears to be Hannaniah Lincoln. He had visited Kentucky, and was able to persuade Abraham to go with him to reconnoiter the land. The result was that in 1782 the Lincoln family, Abraham and his wife, Bathsheba, and their five children, Mordecal, 11; Josiah, 9; Mary, 6; Thomas, 4, and Nancy, a baby in arms, left a comfortable home and set forth on the wilderness road.

Bathsheba had been in such frail health since the birth of her last baby that she was unable to ride eight miles and back from the farm to the courthouse to sign the relinquishment of her dower rights in the farm, nevertheless she mounted her horse, took Nancy in her arms and little Tommy on the horse behind her and started for Cumberland Gap and the unbroken forests beyond. Posterity profited, but Bathsheba suffered and Capt. Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, lost his life in consequence of this migration. March 4, 1780, there were issued to Abraham Lincoln three treasury warrants, each acknowledging receipt of £180 Virginia money and each calling for 400 acres of land to be located in any county in Virginia, Kentucky then being such a county. As the Lincoln farm had sold for £5,000, and these three large tracts cost less than £600, Capt. Abraham Lincoln was financially well ahead when he entered Kentucky. He went to land that had been standing in his name but was not yet surveyed.

SETTLED IN KENTUCKY.

June 7, 1780, he entered 800 acres of land in Lincoln County, one of three original Kentucky counties. It was described as lying six miles below Green River Lick and including an improvement made by Jacob Gum and Owen Diver. A few days earlier he had entered 400 acres on Floyd's Fork in Jefferson County. October 12, 1784, an official survey was made of land. His patents were issued in due course.

Some time in the month of May, 1786—the exact date is not given—Capt. Abraham Lincoln was killed by an Indian on his Floyd's Fork farm. It is supposed by Lincoln students that the Floyd's Fork farm was the first Kentucky home of the Lincoln family. We have wondered why Capt. Abraham Lincoln settled on his smaller tract of land, and why he made his home on an unimproved farm when the larger farm had "an improvement" which quite certainly included a cabin. Why did he not make his home on his Green River farm?

The answer, now for the first time available, [illegible] Documentary proof has been found that Captain Lincoln not only made his first Kentucky home on his larger farm, but that he did not leave it until December, 1784, or January, 1785. At that time he removed with his family to the smaller farm, about fifteen miles from Louisville. He assisted in the survey of that farm, May 7, 1785, and a year later, as testified on oath by his eldest son, Mordecai, he was murdered by the Indians.

It had been to escape the Indians, who were very troublesome in the Green River country in the fall of 1784, that Captain Lincoln withdrew to the supposedly more secure location near Morgan Hughes's fort. He hastened to complete and register his survey, so that his absence might not subject his claim to invasion, for he had been holding it by right of possession under the assignment of the Jacob Gum claim. That was valid and would be respected so long as he were on the ground, and he was recorded as in possession October 12, 1784. He and his family did not leave Green River till the very end of that year. He surveyed his Floyd's Fork farm, May 7, 1785, and was personally present and assisted.

[illegible] OF LINCOLN [illegible]

Some years ago I explored the Floyd's Fork section with members of the Filson Club of Louisville, and we located to our complete satisfaction the site of the Lincoln spring and cabin, and we made an approach to a satisfactory location of the little backwoods cemetery—since about 1790 the churchyard of the Long Run Baptist meeting house.

But we did not then suspect, and so far as I know no one has suspected, that this Long Run home of Floyds Fork had been the residence of the Lincoln family for only one crop season, or that Capt. Abraham Lincoln had removed his family from a supposed place of danger only to make his new home in a place more fatally menaced. But this is what we now seem to have learned. L. S. Fence of Lebanon, Ky., has unearthed from the Lincoln County files proof of the Lincoln family residence on Green River.

This is entirely new to Lincoln students and is interesting in itself. But there is an interest which goes deeper. Hannaniah was in the Green River country with his cousin Abraham and was borrowing money from him. Hannaniah was not married at this time. He located the 1,000 acres of land of which Daniel Boone made notation, and took it in Nelson County, February 3, 1783, "on the east side of Beech Fork River." In 1792 the new county of Washington included that tract, but it was still in Nelson when Hannaniah married, February 3, 1797, Sarah Jeffrey, daughter of Moses Jeffrey, who lived hard by.

It was for Hannaniah, not Abraham or his widow Bathsheba, that Lincoln Run in Washington County took its name. The immediate effect of this land purchase may have been to take Hannaniah out from under his cousin's

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE EMINENT GRANDSON OF AN EARLY PIONEER IN KENTUCKY.

roof, though he was still to be found there on occasion. But the purchase of the Nelson County farm, later in Washington County, has much to do with the Lincoln story. Apparently Hannaniah bought his land with money borrowed from Abraham.

Hannaniah became prominent. He was "captain of the militia district." But he did not desert Abraham so long as Abraham had any money to lend him. We know now how short was the residence of the pioneer Captain Lincoln on the Floyds Fork farm. It began in January, 1785, and the family had to live in the stockade at Hughes's Station, a scant half mile away. Some progress was made toward a house, however, for there was a house on the little hill above the Lincoln Spring, and it was from between the unchinked logs of that house that Mordecai took careful aim and shot the Indian who had killed his father.

CONTINUED FROM [illegible]

The widow, Bathsheba, lived for that season on the new farm, and when George Rogers Clark in the autumn organized a company to fight the Indians, and the settlers made contributions in kind, she contributed an excellent rifle, set down to the credit of "the Widow Lincoln." It was a grim gift, perhaps the gun whose stock Mordecai had notched for the Indian to bled shot. Of several guns on the subscription list this was highest in the appraisal.

But winter was coming, and the Indians were still a menace; the widow Bathsheba Lincoln was alone among strangers and she had five children. She left the Floyds Fork farm and went to Nelson County, to that part which later became Washington. Why did she go there? We have never known any reason for her doing so. But now we discover the almost certain answer. She went to Washington County to be under the protection of Hannaniah Lincoln, who owed her money and gratitude.

Hannaniah soon had his own interests to look after, for he married, as has already been said; and the widow with her five children may not have been wholly welcome in the home to which Hannaniah brought his bride. But he could not turn her out lest she sue him.

If she did not sue him, her administrator did. John Caldwell, administrator of the estate of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, entered suit, August 13, 1790, against Hannaniah Lincoln for money lent to him, the said Hannaniah Lincoln, in the lifetime of the said Abraham Lincoln, deceased. Hannaniah, by tall swearing, was able to secure the verdict in his favor; but his peaceful relations with the widow Bathsheba Lincoln, if any such relations had ever existed, were at an end. She removed from his house; but she appears to have held some lien upon it, for soon Hannaniah himself departed. He resigned his commission as captain of militia July 12, 1791, and removed to Hardin County. Later he removed to Spencer County, Indiana, where a few years later he died.

Until three years ago it was the orthodox tradition, and may be found in many books, that Mordecai Lincoln, inheriting all the estate of his father, Capt. Abraham Lincoln, deprived his youngest brother of any share in it and was therefore the responsible agent for the illiteracy of Thomas Lincoln. In some forms of this tradition Josiah, the middle brother, was joint [illegible] with Thomas, and in others he was [illegible] Mordecai [illegible] alone.

Although Mordecai [illegible] his father did inherit, the [illegible] there was good reason to believe that he was [illegible] of no such dishonesty. Open [illegible] above what he did with the [illegible] his father's [illegible] that soon after [illegible] sold land that [illegible] Jacob Gum's benefit land [illegible] Further, [illegible] Mill Creek in [illegible] in each [illegible] [illegible] Mordecai [illegible] Thomas [illegible] [illegible] years. It removes a case that [illegible] the [illegible] of Captain Lincoln. Moreover, it is in accord with the character of Mordecai, as we have independent knowledge of it. Mordecai died in Hancock County, Illinois, in the winter of the deep snow.

But if Mordecai dealt honorably with his mother and his brothers and sisters, why was the widow, Bathsheba Lincoln, in such "narrow circumstances," as President Lincoln described it, and why did Mordecai and Josiah have to struggle so hard, and why did Thomas grow up "literally without education," as his son said, "a wandering laboring boy?"

Now, for the first time, we seem to get the answer. It was not the dishonesty of his brothers but the drains made upon his purse by his father's cousin that laid its heavy burden on Bathsheba, widow of the pioneer Lincoln, and limited still further the opportunities of her children.

But something came out of it, after all. Bathsheba went back to live on Beech Fork until her children were grown. And there it was, in time, on this same Beech Fork, in the big double log house of the Berry family, neighbors and friends, that Thomas Lincoln was married to Nancy Hanks. And there was the parents of the President.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES
FRIDAY, AUGUST [illegible]

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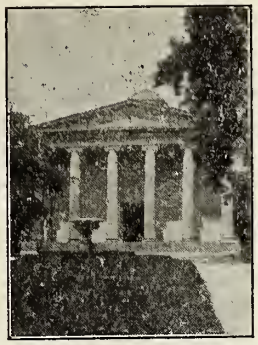

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SECRETARY-TREASURER

January 22, 1929

Dr Louis A.Warren,
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr Warren:

Your letter enclosing your membership dues for 1929 and your very interesting article on Lincoln's one speech in Kentucky was received several days ago. Before answering I waited to show the article to Mr McChesney, altho I was sure in the beginning what he would say. He did say that of course we should like to print the article, but that it would have to wait until May, as the January Register is just about off the press, and of course should have been out two weeks ago.

If therefore you are not especially anxious to have the article appear as a "birth-day" memorial, we will use it in the May magazine.

By the way, at the meeting of our Executive Committee on last Saturday, a committee was appointed with the object of securing a godd portrait of Mr Lincoln to be hung in our museum. We expect very soon to send out announcements to that effect to all our members, and ask them to make voluntary subscriptions of any amount desired, and also to call the attention of their friends to the matter. No doubt it will be necessary to have a portrait painted and of course copied from an original. Can you tell me which of Mr Lincoln's portraits is considered the best ?

You will see in the January Register a little article of mine in regard to the land of Abraham Lincoln, Senior, on Green River. I ran across the survey (which I know is familiar to others who have been interested in looking up the records of the family) but no one seems to have called attention to his signature in the assignment on the back.

By-the-way, speaking of signatures, what is your opinion of the identity of the Thomas Lincoln who lived for a time at least, in Cumberland County ? You will recall, if you have been

reading your copies of the Register, that in the magazine for May 1925, (page 205) mention was made of the receipt which had been found among the old papers we brought from the basement, showing that one Thomas Lincoln had paid the sum of $4.43 as the first installment on a land certificate for 200 acres of land on Marrowbone Creek in Cumberland County, and dated 1801 (I believe in the article I said it was 1807, but believe on looking at the original paper again that it was 1801).

Mr Lucien Beckner, had found the paper while employed by the Society in helping to arrange the old papers, and, knowing some people in Cumberland County, he wrote to them to ask whether there was any evidence that Thomas Lincoln had lived there at any time, and some research among the County records developed the fact that on January 12th, 1802, Thomas Lincoln qualified as Constable in Cumberland County, with Moses Kirkpatrick and Jesse Gee as bondsmen. (See Register, September 1926, page 268).

Mr Beckner got his friends to send him a photograph of the bond showing the signature of Thomas Lincoln, which seems identical with his signature as shown on the marriage bond of Thomas Lincoln to Nancy Hanks , in Dr Barton's Life of Lincoln, Vol. I, Page 16.

I was at first under the impression that this Thomas Lincoln was the President's father, and still think that he could have been in Cumberland County for a year or two after reaching his majority, and before he was married. It seems however, that since the people in Cumberland have learned of the possibility of his having lived there at some time, they have gotten quite excited about the matter and in their efforts to prove his residence they will prove that he stayed there too long to have been Nancy's husband. They are even claiming now that the President was born in Cumberland . There have been long newspaper articles in the "Point of View" column in the Courier Journal, one of them having been anewered by Judge O.M.Mather, of Hodgenville, but I have kept out of the controversy.

Do you know whether Hannanniah Lincoln, who I believe really did live in Cumberland County for a time, had a son Thomas, who might have been the man in question? or do you think it could have been the father of the President, who went there to take advantage of the act of the Legislature throwing open this land south of Green River to settlers ? As you will,see he only made one payment on the land,probably changing his mind about living there permanently, and coming back to Hardin County after a few years .

I should be glad of your opinion on the case, and am anxious to see your article on Hannanniah Lincoln, whose signature you will also see on the survey of Abraham Lincoln, Senior, on Green River.

I have just read the article on the different Abhaham Lincolns in the National Republic.

Yours very sincerely

Janett Taylor Leannon
Secretary

January 24, 1929

Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon
Kentucky State Historical Society
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Cannon:

While I regret that I was too late with my copy for the February issue of your magazine, I am sure that I would rather have the item appear in your publication than anywhere else.

I was interested to note what you have to say about the Thomas Lincolns in Cumberland County.

I think your deduction is correct although there is a possibility that this Thomas Lincoln may have been a brother of Hananiah Lincoln.

Hananiah could not have had a son old enough to have been a land-holder in 1801 unless he was married previous to his connection with the daughter of Moses Jeffries.

I think my book disposes of any argument about Lincoln's birthplace but it does not make it possible the suggestion that the father of Abraham Lincoln once lived in Cumberland County and probably was the owner of the land in question.

You might be interested in knowing that this Foundation, with which I am connected, makes my services available as a lecturer to any group with no expense to them other than caring for railroad fare and local entertainment.

I have some very interesting illustrative lectures on the Lincolns in Kentucky, and possibly you might be able to suggest some Historical Society which would care for one of these presentations. Please call upon me if there is any service which you feel I can render to the Kentucky State Historical Society as I have not forgotten your many kindnesses while I was preparing my work on the Kentucky

Lincoln and I would like to show my appreciation in some manner.

Sincerely yours,

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

LAW:VL

April 10, 1929

Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon
Kentucky Historical Society
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Cannon:

If the article which I have contributed on Lincoln's visit to Morganfield has not gone to the press, I should like very much to have you include as a note at the bottom of the first page the fact that I am the Director of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

This is practically the only recognition which the Company receives for my work, and I believe you would be willing to make that acknowledgment.

I should also like to have you inquire from your printer what would be the cost of two hundred reprints of this article, as I anticipate there will be some demand for it among Lincoln students.

Possibly you would prefer to issue the reprints yourself, and it would please me much better if you could.

I trust you have seen my article about Hananiah Lincoln in the Indiana Magazine of History. I should like very much to have your reaction toward the article.

With kindest regards and deepest appreciation for your assistance in my work, I am

Respectfully yours,

Director
LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

LAW:EB

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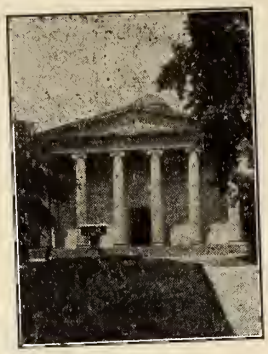

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SECRETARY-TREASURER

Frankfort, Kentucky

April 13, 1929

Mr Louis A. Warren, Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana,

My dear Mr Warren:

Your letter was received yesterday, and shortly afterwards Mr McChesney came in to talk "Register" and said he would be glad to insert the foot-note to your article as you suggested.

We both liked your story of the visit of Mr Lincoln to Morganfield, and are glad to use it in the May magazine. Mr McChesney will inquire about the cost of the re-prints and will write to you later about it.

I am very much interested in your article on Hananiah Lincoln in the Indiana Magazine of History. Since the Historical Society (Kentucky) was the first to discover Thomas Lincoln as a resident of Cumberland County in 1801, (You will remember that I mentioned this in ~~my report~~ a short article in the Register, May 1925, page 205) I have been anxious to know certainly whether the Thomas to whom the receipt for the payment of $4.43 as the first installment on the price of the tract for 200 acres in Cumberland County was the President's father or whether he might have been a possible son of Hananiah by the same name. You seem to have disposed of the latter by saying that he was too young at the time.

Did you notice my little article in the January Register (Page 408-410) in regard to the survey of the land of Abraham Lincoln, Senior, on Green River, and the copy of the survey showing the signature of Hananiah Lincoln as chain-carrier ? This I found in a file-box in the Land Office when looking for something else.

I often wish that I could drop all the many duties incident to my position as secretary and devote myself entirely to research in these old file-boxes, both in this building and the New Capitol.

We are adding gradually to our Lincoln Portrait fund, and hope that in a few months we will have accumulated enough to make definite plans in regard to it. No decision has been made in regard to an artist, but we should like some advice as to what is considered the best likeness of Mr Lincoln in existence. In having a copy made we want to be sure the original was correct. Yours very sincerely

Jouett Taylor Cannon. Sec'y

2

April 18, 1929

Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon
Kentucky Historical Society
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Cannon:

It would be a very great contribution to research if you could give, as you suggest, some definite time to indexing the contents of the old file boxes in both the old and the new Capitols.

Did the recent fire at the old Capitol destroy any of the records in your department? I certainly hope they were conserved.

I am glad that you liked my article on Hananiah Lincoln and trust that it will silence some of the tenable traditions which have grown up about him. Please do not feel that I intentionally omitted giving you credit for the discovery of the Thomas Lincoln documents in Cumberland County, as it was shortly after your discovery that friends of mine in Cumberland County wrote me about the documents there; without thinking I gave credit to the court house at Burksville.

I hope I shall be with you for two or three days this summer and have the opportunity of talking over with you some of the problems which confront us in Lincoln history.

Respectfully yours,

_____ Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

LAW:VL

Abraham Linkhorn: A negro, whose master Abraham Linkhorn lived at Crow's Station, cut his throat. Abraham Linkhorn two or three weeks before the Blue Licks Battle had started one Monday morning to go in to Virginia. Had been out to look at the country and make ready to remove his family. After he had started he turned back to get something at Danville and saw five Indians. He ran and they took after him and caught him. He said they were spies. If he hadn't run they wouldn't have troubled him; but when he ran they knew he had seen them. Called him a damned fool for it. Made him run the gauntlet, and kept him about eighteen months.

The above lines are from John D. Shane's notes of his interview, about 1840, with Mrs. Sarah Graham of Bath County, Kentucky. Draper Mss., 12CC 45-53. They are quoted in "Abraham Lincoln, Senior, Grandfather of the President, "by Dr. Louis A. Warren, a paper read before The Filson Club March 2, 1931, and published in The Filson Club History Quarterly, July, 1931. page 145.

LINCOLN LORE

No. 171 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA July 18, 1932

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of The Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

Endowed By The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company

Dr. Louis A. Warren - - - Editor

GRANDFATHER LINCOLN CHRONOLOGY

The Lincoln family from which the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln descended had its American origin at Hingham, Massachusetts. The names of the Lincolns in the line of descent from Samuel Lincoln of Hingham to Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the president follow:

1. Samuel and Martha Lyford Lincoln.
2. Mordecai and Sarah Jones Lincoln.
3. John and Rebecca Morris Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the president, was the oldest child of John and Rebecca Morris Lincoln. A sketch of his life is herewith presented:

1744

May 13, born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and named for his father's brother.

1748

March 9, his twin sisters, Hannah and Lydia born.

1750

March 5, his brother Isaac born.

1751

November 5, his brother Jacob born.

1755

July 15, his brother John born.

1757

September 18, his sister Hannah born.

1761

October 23, his brother Thomas born.

1767

April 18, his sister Rebecca born.

1768

At the age of 24 moved with parents to Linville Creek in Augusta County, Virginia, now Rockingham County.

1770

January 7, witness to the signing of Jacob Warren's will.

March 26, appointed administrator of Jacob Warren's estate but refused to serve.

June 9, marriage recorded in Augusta County, Virginia, but name of bride not given.

July 7, bought two cows for three pounds 10 shillings at Jacob Warren's administrator's sale.

Listed as a captain of the Virginia militia.

1771

His son Mordecai born (exact date not known.)

1772

June, gave note to Mr. Beard.

August 10, witnessed a deed signed by Ruben and Lydia Harrison. Lydia was his sister.

1773

August 12, acquired land from his father on Linville Creek now in Rockingham County, Virginia.

His son, Josiah born (exact date not known.)

1774

May, in Augusta County Court, Beard vs. Abraham Lincoln note says "Defendant lives on Linville Creek."

His daughter, Mary, born (exact date not known.)

1776

Called a captain at a court-martial held in Stanton, Virginia.

Served as a judge advocate in court in Rockingham County.

A member of Linville Creek Baptist Church committee.

Son, Thomas, father of President Lincoln, born (exact date not known—January most often named as the month.)

1000 acres of land entered for him in Kentucky by Daniel Boone.

1777

August 19, ordered by Augusta County Court that list of tithables in Captain Abraham Lincoln's company be taken.

August 20, Captain Lincoln's order to take the list of tithables.

Served as judge advocate in Rockingham County Court (Rockingham County was set apart from Augusta in 1777.)

1778

Served as judge advocate in Rockingham County court.

Sometime between the birth of Abraham's son, Thomas, in January, 1776, and 1779 there is a probability that his first wife died and he married again. The first name of the wife of this second marriage was Bersheba. Her last name is said to have been Herring.

1779

September 6, bought fifty-two acres of land in Rockingham County adjacent to his own property.

November 22, deed to above land recorded.

Name appears as a captain of militia in Rockingham County.

1780

February 18—Sells 250 acres of land in Rockingham County for which he received 5,000 pounds current money of Virginia.

His wife, Bersheba, signed deed with him.

March 4, issued land warrant No. 3334 for 400 acres of land for which he paid one hundred and sixty pounds.

March 25, a daughter, Nancy, born.

June 26, deed to land sold on February 18 recorded.

August 29, his brother Jacob married Dorcas Robinson.

June 7, entered 800 acres of land on Green River in Kentucky six miles below Green Riber Lick.

May 29, entered 400 acres of land on Floyd Fork in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

1781

May 1, his name appears on petition for the establishment of a town in Rockingham County, Virginia.

September 24, Bersheba voluntarily relinquished her right of dower to land sold.

1782

August, captured by Indians near Danville, Kentucky, and made to run the gauntlet and then released.

He was on his way back to Virginia to remove his family to Kentucky.

June 27, his brother, John, married Mary Yarnall.

September 23, his brother, Thomas, married Elizabeth Casner.

December 11, 500 acres of land entered for him in Kentucky by Daniel Boone, warrant 5994.

Probably moved to Kentucky in the fall of this year.

1783

Made contract with John Reed to locate 2268 acres of land which Lincoln had entered on warrant 14487. This land was on Green River near Bear Creek in Kentucky.

November 24, his name on the above warrant assigning the land to John Reed was claimed to be a forgery.

1784

November, his 800 acre tract on Green River is surveyed.

1785

May 7, signed name as a chain earrier on a record of survey of his land on Long Run, Jefferson County, Kentucky.

1786

May, massacred by Indians on his Long Run Farm in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and his body is said to be buried in the Long Run Meeting House Cemtery which is within his 400-acre boundary.

The grandfather of Abraham Lincoln for which he was named was 42 years old at the time of his death and left a widow and five children.

Journal

RNAL, LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1934.

The Point of View

Communications should be brief, legibly written, preferably typewritten, on one side of the paper. The writer's name and address must be signed, not to be published without the consent of the signer. Publication does not imply approval by The Courier-Journal.

LINCOLNIANA.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Tody, upon my return from a few days' vacation, I read with interest the outburst on Lincoln history by that indefatigable Point of View correspondent from Shelby, Mr. George L. Willis, Sr. Methinks that Edwin Markham must have had such a fellow in mind when he wrote:

"Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground.
The emptiness of ages in his face.
And on his back the burden of the world."

Self-appointed guardian of historical accuracy is he, this boaastful "Campbellite" from Shelby. But, like the fellow of whom an old professor of mine once said, "He would know more if he knew less." I venture to suggest that the very murmurings of this "speak now and silent then" guardian of historical accuracy stamp him as one who needs to browse about a bit, perchance to discover how little he doth really know about Lincoln and the Lincolns.

Painstaking and careful consideration of all the evidence, both documentary and traditional, will reveal that there is no longer any room for serious controversy over the place of residence of Abraham Lincoln, Sr., grandfather of the President. It is also now quite apparent that the pioneer Abraham did not meet his death in 1784, as his distinguished grandson thought, nor in 1786, as some historians surmise.

That Abraham Lincoln, Sr., brought his family to Kentucky from Virginia in the late fall of 1782, in company with his brother-in-law, Richard Berry, Sr., and others, is now pretty well established. The party set off from Virginia and the journey over the Wilderness Trail was made without mishap. Passing the Crab Orchard they pressed on to Sandusky's Station and from thence down Sandusky's Path along Pleasant Run to a point about five miles below where that stream enters the Little Beech River. There they camped on a 600-acre tract that Berry had entered.

Abraham Lincoln, Sr., had been in Kentucky during the summer previous, presumably to locate two tracts which he had entered as well as the 600-acre tract belonging to Berry. One of Lincoln's tracts was in Lincoln County, on Green River, and the other was in Jefferson County, on the Long Run of Floyd's Fork. Upon his arrival in Kentucky he was still undecided as to where he would make his home. There is a well-founded tradition among the descendants of the pioneer Lincolns and Berrys, that tells us that Richard Berry persuaded Abraham Lincoln to locate his family near the Berry home and that Berry conveyed to Lincoln by title bond a tract of 100 acres. It was on this land that the pioneer Lincoln built the first Lincoln cabin in Kentucky, into which he moved his wife and five children in the year 1782. This tract afterward descended to Mordecai Lincoln, eldest son of the pioneer, and by him was listed for taxation along with considerable other property that had come come to him from his father's estate.

From his home near the Little Beech River, in what is now Washington County, Abraham Lincoln, Sr., went forth to survey his two additional tracts. In 1784 he surveyed the tract on Green River, in Lincoln County, and made an "improvement" there. Nearly twelve months later, in 1785, he surveyed the tract on Long Run, in Jefferson County. It is significant to note that the Long Run tract, where he is supposed to have settled when he came to Kentucky in 1782, was not surveyed until about three years after his arrival, and that the Green River tract, where he never lived, was surveyed about twelve months before the Long Run tract was subjected to the same treatment.

Exponents of the Long Run theory contend that the pioneer Abraham was slain in 1786. Records of two suits, filed in the Nelson County Court in 1788, approximately two years after Lincoln is supposed to have met his death in Jefferson County, render the Long Run theory untenable. The records disclose that service was had on Lincoln at his home in Nelson County in 1788. An examination of these old papers reveals that the parties concerned were all residents of the Beech Fork country, now within the confines of Washington County. The two suits abated in May, 1888, because of the death of the defendant Abraham Lincoln.

That Abraham Lincoln, Sr., was a legal resident of the County of Nelson at the time of his death is evident from the fact that the court of that county, in conformity with the law, assumed jurisdiction and proceeded to settle the deceased's estate. Appraisers were appointed in 1788 and their return was filed in that year. An administrator was appointed and he was a resident of the Beech Fork country. All of the proceedings support the claim that Abraham Lincoln, Sr., lived and died a resident of the Beech Fork neighborhood.

For the past twelve months the writer has been contributing to the Springfield Sun a series of articles on Lincoln and his forebears. The subject of the scene of the massacre of the pioneer Abraham, as well as his place of residence in Kentucky, has received extensive treatment in that series. If any readers of The Courier-Journal desire all of the evidence it may be secured by applying to the publishers of the Springfield Sun.

Washington Sounty isn't as ridiculous in her Lincoln Lore as your Shelby correspondent contends she is. She has the proof for all she claims, and she lowers not her flag to anyone—not even to that poor, misguided "Campbellite" from Shelby. If anyone doubts the propriety of Washington County's claims let him come down to Lincoln Homestead Park and we'll show him more than the spot where Abraham Lincoln, Sr., was slain. We'll show him the documentary proof for the memorial that marks the spot. That's more than Mr. Willis and his Long Run theorists can do up there where they have long contended and fondly hoped they had the sacred spot where Captain Lincoln fell but have ever lacked the proof that reason demands. We'll show the interested visitor where Kentucky's chapter in Lincoln family history began with the arival of the pioneer Abraham and his family in 1782. We'll show where Abraham's widow kept her brood of five together for a number of years after her husband was slain in 1788; where Thomas Lincoln, the President's father was raised and where he learned his trade in Richard Berry's carpenter shop. We'll point out the house where Thomas Lincoln met and courted Nancy Hanks and show the site where they were married in 1806.

In conclusion let me say: Truly this is the "Original Lincoln Country" and Washington Countians aren't the deluded and ridiculous folk that Mr. Willis insists they are.

ORVAL W. BAYLOR.

Springfield, Ky.

"THERE AIN'T GOING TO BE NO MORE!"

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I faithfully promise that this is all—that there "ain't going to be no more"—if you will prevail upon that Springfield "Tower of Baylor"—not Balaam or any of Balaam's property—to produce just one single certified copy of just one official record showing or tending to show that Abraham Lincoln, Sr., was ever in Nelson or Washington County, ever built, owned or occupied a cabin there, or ever received by deed, gift or otherwise any site, lands or real estate of any kind from anybody in that county or in that part of Nelson that is now Washington County.

Maybe he can do it. But in nothing of the many columns you have published from Washington County on this subject has there been such a copy of any such record, or even a specific reference to the book and page where such a record can be found.

The column you dignify as "Lincolniana" in the Point of View, Sunday last, contains no such reference, or anything but the same old, "Well founded traditions show," or "it is fair to presume," etc., etc.

GEO. L. WILLIS, SR.

Shelbyville, Ky. 7/4/34

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 385 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA August 24, 1936

THE MASSACRE OF GRANDFATHER LINCOLN

One hundred and fifty years ago, in the year 1786, Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of President Lincoln, was massacred by the Indians while attempting to establish a home in the wilderness of Kentucky. In writing to a kinsman in 1863, when he was fifty-four years of age, President Lincoln said, "The story of his (grandfather's) death by the Indians, and of Uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others imprinted upon my mind and memory."

There is no monument designating either the site of the Indian attack or the burial place of Grandfather Lincoln. This anniversary year should offer the proper atmosphere for creating interest in the bit of folk lore which most deeply impressed the President, and the ultimate marking of the site.

The editor of Lincoln Lore, through his personal researches over a period of a great many years, has made several significant discoveries which should allow dependable conclusions to be drawn with respect to the time and place of the massacre and the probable burial place of the pioneer.

Time of the Massacre

The President in his brief statements about the massacre was under the impression that it occurred about 1784, but we are now able to fix the date definitely as the month of May, 1786. Mordecai Lincoln, oldest son of the pioneer, who was present at the time of the massacre, stated on oath in an affidavit filed in the Nelson County Court House, "Abraham Lincoln departed this life May, 1786, without will."

The Farm on Which Lincoln Was Killed

With the date definitely established the next task would be to locate the land of the Lincolns where the massacre took place.

The first land entry the pioneer is known to have made in Kentucky was on May 29, 1780, and it included a small improvement, or cabin, on Long Run, Jefferson County. On May 7, 1785, one year before the massacre, Lincoln arranged for the surveying of the land and his name appears on the surveyor's report as "marker." The names of his second son, Josiah, about twelve years of age, and Hananiah Lincoln, a cousin, serving as "chain carriers," also appear on the report. The presence of this small boy with his father on the farm the Lincoln's owned should be sufficient evidence to prove the family was living there at that time. Further confirmation of the pioneer Lincoln's residence in Jefferson County is the appearance of Hananiah Lincoln's name on Jefferson County juries for October 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1785, indicating that he was a resident of Jefferson County Kentucky in the year 1785.

The Home at Hughes Station

All versions of the story are in agreement that the pioneer and his sons were at work on their own farm. In the deed of conveyance at the time Mordecai Lincoln sold the Long Run farm it was described as "400 acres of land lying in the county aforesaid (Jefferson) on Long Run, a water of Floyd's Fork near where the Hughes Station was." Bland W. Ballard who lived near Hughes Station gave to Col. Durrett, early Kentucky historian, this story of a massacre which occurred at Hughes Station. Col. Durrett copied the information on a plat of the station which he had drawn:

"Bland W. Ballard states that the station (Hughes Station) was erected by Morgan Hughes in 1780; that it stood on Long Run in Jefferson County not far from the Baptist Meeting House; and it consisted of eight cabins and four block houses at the corners and that it was a weak fort poorly built. In 1786 a man was killed here by an Indian, while he was coming to the station from his land nearby on Long Run, where he had been putting in a crop. His family resided in the station and soon after his death the widow and children removed to Washington County."

As Bland W. Ballard died as early as 1853 before the stories of the Lincoln massacre as remembered by the President were available, his testimony could not have been influenced by the fame of Lincoln. Some years after Ballard's testimony, however, Col. Durrett, having learned of the story of Lincoln's grandfather, wrote this query in pencil on the same piece of paper: "Query. Might not this man thus killed have been Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the President?"

In Mr. Durrett's own papers he might have found a satisfactory answer to this query if he had observed that on a subscription list of donors to the expedition against the Wabash Indians commanded by General Clark dated September 8, 1786, there appeared among the subscribers the name of "Widow Lincoln" who had presented to the expedition a gun valued at eighteen pounds. This was three or four months after the massacre of her husband. On this same subscription list appeared the name of Bland Ballard, Col. Durrett's informer, and many other citizens of the Hughes Station community.

The Grave of the Pioneer

When the one-acre tract within the boundary of the pioneer Lincoln's four hundred-acre Long Run farm was set aside for a church and burial ground cannot be definitely ascertained. A deed recorded in the Jefferson County Court signed on March 6, 1834, contains this clause "Except one acre of the aforesaid tract of land (formerly Lincoln's) whereon the old Long Run meeting house now stands."

Whether or not there was a meeting house there as early as the pioneer Lincoln's death or whether his interment and possibly others caused the one acre to be set apart is problematical. All the tradition and folk lore in the community is agreed on this one point—that the grandfather of President Lincoln is buried somewhere within the boundaries of the original one-acre plot set apart within the same tract of land the pioneer Lincoln acquired in 1780. The exact location of the grave within the cemetery is not known.

The Widow's Removal

Hananiah Lincoln, the pioneer's cousin, in the fall of 1783 entered two tracts of land in what later became Nelson and still later Washington County. One of these was on the south side of Beech Fork, the other on the east side of Cartright's Creek. He moved to one of these tracts some time previous to July, 1786. The Fee Book of Jefferson County makes this note opposite the name of Hananiah, a former resident, "No inhabitant, lives in Nelson County."

It is very likely that this was the relative living in Washington County who caused the Widow Lincoln to move there. There is no evidence whatever that Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, ever owned land in Washington County. Hananiah Lincoln married in 1787. In 1792 Mordecai Lincoln entered one hundred acres of land on Beech Fork in his own name. The following year, his father's estate having been settled, he entered several tracts he had inherited from his father, but no land in Washington County was mentioned. The same year, 1793, the Widow Lincoln's name appeared on the tax list but no land was listed.

The appraisal of Abraham Lincoln's estate was not made until three years after his death, and at that time the personal property had been moved to the Beech Fork home. The settlement of the estate was cleared through courts of Nelson County, as it was here the widow was living, in that section which later became Washington County.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 943 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA May 5, 1947

LINCOLN'S PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS, KENTUCKY PIONEERS

The paternal grandparents of Abraham Lincoln and the great grandfather of R. C. Ballard Thurston, who recently passed away at Louisville, Kentucky, were pioneer contemporaries in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and both were killed by the Indians within two years of each other. The decease of Mr. Thurston and the fact that so many of the events associated with Lincoln's paternal grandparents happened in the month of May invites the review of a few pioneer Lincoln episodes at this time.

Mr. Thurston for many years was president of the Filson Club and for a long period an outstanding patron of Kentucky history. His pioneer kinsman, Bland W. Ballard, might be called the earliest recorder of an historical episode connected with the Lincoln family in Kentucky. His observation was submitted to Col. R. T. Durrett and preserved in the colonel's papers now in the Durrett Collection at Chicago University Library. The item in question referred to a massacre which took place at Hughes' Station a few miles east of Louisville and under a crude pencil sketch of the station or fort is this notation:

"Bland W. Ballard states that the station was erected by Morgan Hughes in 1780; that it stood on Long Run in Jefferson County not far from the Baptist Meeting House; that it consisted of eight cabins and four block houses at the corners and that it was a weak fort poorly built. In 1786 a man was killed here by an Indian, while he was coming to the station from his land on Long Run, where he had been putting in a crop. His family resided in the station and soon after his death the widow and children moved to Washington County."

A footnote has been appended to this notation in the handwriting of Col. Durrett and apparently made at a much later date than the body of the document: "Query, might not this man thus killed have been Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the President?"

Several duly authorized public records have been discovered which contribute to the support of Col. Durrett's supposition that the man killed on Long Run at Hughes' Station was the grandfather of the President.

It is a well known fact that Lincoln's paternal grandfather, for whom he was named, entered a four hundred acre tract of land near Hughes' Station in Kentucky on March 4, 1780. He migrated to Kentucky about 1782 and on May 17, 1785, William May, surveyor of Jefferson County, surveyed this tract, which he identified as situated on "the Fork of Floyd's Fork now called Long Run." Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, himself served as "marker" for the surveyor and his second son, Josiah, and his cousin, Hananiah, are named as "chain carriers." This entry in the surveyor's office at Louisville clearly identifies Lincoln with the tract of land on Long Run adjacent to Hughes' Station, one year before the massacre in the same fatal month of May.

Mordecai Lincoln, oldest son of the pioneer Lincoln, set forth in a bill against John Reed's heirs that, "Abraham Lincoln departed this life in May, 1786, without will," which forever establishes the date of the pioneer's death.

When Abraham Lincoln, the Whig Congressman from Illinois, was in Washington, he corresponded with relatives about his ancestry; he commented on his grandfather having been killed by the Indians in Kentucky. Later he wrote to another relative about the massacre in these words:

"The story of his (grandfather Abraham Lincoln) death by the Indians, and of Uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others imprinted upon my mind and memory."

The massacre was also mentioned in the autobiographical selections for campaign purposes in which Mr. Lincoln emphasized the grandfather "was killed by Indians, not in battle but by stealth when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest." The President usually placed the death of his grandfather "about the year 1784" but as we have observed from the testimony of Mordecai, who shot the Indian, it was in the month of May, 1786.

Some weeks after the massacre of Lincoln's grandfather, which apparently aroused the pioneers because of the sad fate of the widow with five small children and other community casualties, George Rogers Clark, another kinsman of Mr. Thurston, was encouraged to plan an expedition against the Wabash Indians. A subscription was circulated in the Floyd Fork community on which appear, among others, both the names of the Widow Lincoln and Bland Ballard, great grandfather of Rogers Clark Thurston Ballard.

The proposal on the subscription list is as follows: "We, the undersigned subscribers, being fully sworn to appraise the following articles for the use of the expedition against the Wabash Indians, commanded by General Clark for Capt. George Pomeroy's Company. September the 8th, 1786."

Then follows 36 items and among them:

"A gun, the property of Widow Lincoln—8. 0. 0."

"A pack saddle, the property of Bland Ballard—0. 9. 0."

One of the most recent unpublished discoveries by the editor of Lincoln Lore relating to Lincoln's grandparents is a manuscript which proves that the Widow Lincoln soon removed her family to Washington County as the Bland W. Ballard statement indicates. The agreement signed by Jeremiah York also proves the widow had taken active steps to set about supporting her family of five children. The covenant and its endorsements which appear in the papers of the suit brought by the widow against York for "Covenant Broken" follows.

Lincoln vs. York

Land Covenant Broken

Feb. 1, 1788.

I promise or cause to be done for Barshe (usually spelled Bersheba) Lincoln the clearing of two acres of land smack smothe for four pounds the work is to be done this spring and six acres to be cleared for the plow for six pounds.

Test Jeremiah York

James Cullough

Suit brought against him for covenant broken and recovery of 20 pounds asked.

Endorsement May 20, 1788

Not executed by order of Plaintiff.

Thomas Bridges
August, 1788

We are now able to move back the arrival of widow Bersheba Lincoln and her five orphan children in Washington County, Kentucky, as early as February 1, 1788. This is eight months before the appraisal of the pioneer's estate was ordered on October 14, 1788. The document and its endorsement is of further interest in that it reveals the Widow Lincoln did not press her charges against York, which might imply at least that he had made some further agreement to carry out his contract.

10

Radford School
El Paso, Texas
October 14, 1947

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Editor, Lincoln Lore
Dear Dr. Warren :

Since a great grandfather, Mathias Mount, split rails with Abraham Lincoln on the Illinois prairie in 1831-32, I have been doing a good deal of quiet research on Lincoln over the years. During the War I worked in the Library of Congress.

I wrote a master's thesis at the University of Texas on the westward migration of the High Calvinists through Tennessee and Kentucky, certain families. I secured the loan of many unpublished letters, diaries,etc. The last few years I have acquired much new information on Lincoln's activities in the period 1830-37, most of which I am planning to use in a historical novel.

Last summer I did some intensive work on a historical article featuring the Lincolns. New leads keep coming in from an Archivist in Washington. To complete the last revision, I need information on the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln and his son Mordecai in Kentucky.

I wrote to Mrs. Mary T. Moore, Librarian of the Kentuckian Collection at Bowling Green. She referred me to you. She said the copies of the Lincoln Lore Nos. 322,385,399,478. ~~and 943~~ would give something on Abraham Lincoln,Sr.

What I specifically need is the location and amount of land owned by Abraham,Sr. in Kentucky. I don't have Barton's book, Lineage of Lincoln, but a correspondent wrote that Mordecai was thought to have taken more than his share of the estate. Do you have any records showing how much land Mordecai had ? Do you have any records of the sale of this land in 1828 or 1829 ?

I would appreciate having a short librarian's loan or information on the exact location of Abraham Lincoln Sr's land, the amount and what sons inherited it. Also the amount sold or disposed of by Mordecai in 1828-1830.

Very sincerely,
Julia A. Drake, librarian

P.S. We have No.943. I especially need information on Mordecai Lincoln and his land holdings in Ky.

Julia A. Drake

October 28, 1947

Julia A. Drake
Radford School
El Paso, Texas

Dear Madam:

I am sending under separate cover a few items which you may retain and which touch upon some of the points mentioned in your letter of October 14.

I find I will be in El Paso, Texas on January 25, 26 and 27 for some speaking engagements.

Possibly I might have an opportunity to talk with you about your project and it might be convenient for me to speak before the Radford School. My engagements in El Paso are being made by Mr. John C. Schuller, Jr., 1419-21-23 First National Bank Building.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

Lincoln Tomb
Springfield, Illinois
December 10, 1952

Mr. Forrest Lomen Oilar
4519 Cassatt Street
Los Angeles, 32, California.

Dear Mr. Oilar:

Your letter dated Dec.8th. received to-day. The following information is that requested.

Paternal:- Lincoln's grandfather was Abraham Lincoln who married Bathsheba Herring and whose son, Thomas, was the father of Abraham.

Maternal:- Lincoln's grandfather was James Hanks who married Lucy Shipley and whose daughter was Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham. After the death of James Hanks, Lucy married Henry Sparrow. They are both buried at Little Pigeon Creek near Gentryvills, or what is now known as Lincoln City, Indiana. Nancy Hanks Lincoln is buried on the same plot of ground. Lincoln's sister, Sarah Gribsby, is buried about two miles from this place.

If I may be of further service, please write.

Very truly yours

George L. Cashman
Custodian
Lincoln's Tomb
Springfield, Illinois.

Dr. Louis A.Warren
Ft. Wayne
Indiana.

Dec I9/52.

Dear Mr. Warren:

Many thanks for your letter and the two photostats which you so kindly enclosed.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I recently received from Mr. George Cashman, the Custodian of Lincoln's Tomb, at Springfield, Ills.

No doubt you have visited the tomb.If not it would be worth your time, as many things of Lincoln's are on display there.

One Genealogist traces our relation to the Lincoln's:

"Some time during the latter half of the I8th Century, two Montgomery sisters came form Scotland to America and settled in Virginia. Nothing is known of their parents.

One sister, Elizabeth Montgomery sometime prior to I770 married Patrick McGlamery,or McCrory, McClary,McClevary, a native of Ireland.

Their daughter Bethsheba, was born Nov,9th,I770. There seems to be no record of any other children

In Virginia Bethaheba McGlamery ???, married Henry Oilar II, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland in I766. They had eleven children , the names of which we have on our records. One of the Children was John Lincoln Oilar, born Oct I7, I8I4 in Dayton, Ohio. Died Jan 2,I902 at Sanluis Obispo, Californa.

Elizabeth's sister,Abashaba, is said to have become the wife ofAbraham Lincoln, the grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln!"

OILAR SIDE	LINCOLN SIDE
Elizabeth Montgomery married McGlamery before I770, in Virginia.	Bethsheba married Abraham Lincoln Sr. in I770 in Rockingham Co. Virginia.
Their daughter Bethsheba Born Nov. 9 ,I770 She married Henry Oilar II. Their son John Lincoln Oilar born I8I4.	Had son Thomas Lincoln.
	Had grandson,Abraham Lincoln, (Pres.) born Feb I2,I809 .

Elizabeth and Bathsheba were sisters.

Bethaheba McGlamery Oilar was first cousin to Thomas Lincoln , who was the son of Abraham Sr.

Henry Oilar III was second cousin to Abraham Lincoln.

Henry Harrison Oilar IV, (my father) was third cousin to Abraham Lincoln.

Anyway that's the way they figure it.

But for ourrecords I would like to have a dozen copies of Lincoln Lore # I74 of Aug 8, I932, and #478 of June 6, I938. What will be the cost to me?

Yours very respectfully

Forrest Loman Oilar

Forrest Loman Oilar
45I9 Cassatt Street,
Los Angeles, California.

December 24, 1952

Forrest Loman Oilar
4519 Cassatt Street
Los Angeles 32, California

My dear Mr. Oilar:

Of course I am very much interested in your deduction with respect to the marriage of Bethaheba Montgomery and Abraham Lincoln Sr. But of course we need official court records reporting the traditional evidence which we seemed to have lacked in all cases.

Copies of Lincoln Lore No. 174 have long since been out of print and also No. 478.

The only way to reproduce them would be to photostat and for a dozen copies or more these would cost you 25¢ a piece.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:jaf
Dr. Louis A. Warren

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REFRIGERACION
EXTRACCION SOLVENTE

April 20, 1956

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director,
Lincolm National Life Foundation,
Ft. Wayne. Indiana.

Dear Dr. Warren:-

Have delayed in writing you ever since your very interesting lecture here on the 6th.

Naturally am always interested in any and all facts concerning Abraham Lincoln which you can understand since our family seem to be related to the President as evidenced by the papers and geneaology showed you there after the lecture.

What I wanted to do was to get an extra copy of our papers from my brother in LosAngeles who worked these papers up, this so you could review all the facts as we have t hem concerning the two Montgomery sisters that came from Ireland one marrying my Grandfather Henry Oilars Grandfather Henry oilar, who was the third down the line from the three Oilars (they spelled it Oyler) brothers that came over from Holland.

Our records has it that the other sister married Abraham Lincoln making my Gra ndfather Oilar a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, myself and brothers fourth cousins as recall offhand.

So will endeavors to get you copy of our data as we have it recorded.

When you receive same will beinterested in your analysis and comments.

Kindest Regards Respsctively

Rozier D. Oilar

Rozier D. Oilar

CHARLES H. LINCOLN
15 COURT STREET
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

June 4. 1957

Dear Doctor McMurtry

Thank you for your letter in reply to my letter to Mr. Schriver. I know that most Lincoln scholars accept the line as suggested by Solomon Lincoln of Hingham, Mass.

There has always been a question as to Thomas Lincoln, father of the President.

Lea & Hutchinson claim he was the son of Capt. Abraham Lincoln who was married twice. Dr. Barton says Capt. Abraham was married but once and even Mr. Warren in Lincoln Lore shows some doubt (No. 171). and No. 168. (see Grandmother Lincoln).

There is no proof that Thomas was born in either 1776 or 1778. If there is I would like to see it and would also like to know who established the place of birth.

In Lincoln Lore 171, one Abram Lincoln is listed as a chain carrier on a survey for Abram Lincoln. This was on Oct. 12. 1784. which leads me into thinking that our young Abraham from Taunton may have been the chain carrier for Capt. Abraham.

Perhaps the first reference to Lincoln's ancestry was made by Solomon Lincoln in a letter to Rep. Hale of Mass., dated March 2. 1848. and as a result of this letter Abe concluded that he belonged to the Virginia Lincolns. Later in 1848 he states his great grandfather was a Quaker.

Yet these statements were made before his visit to Bristol County Mass. in Sept. 1848.

Lincoln must have picked up the statements about 1784 and his folks being Quakers from Timothy Lincoln, an attorney who first met Lincoln while traveling circuit. Timothy's father Asa was my great grand uncle who was born next door to our Abraham Lincoln[6]. This Abraham[6] was a Quaker who held meetings in his mill, site of which is now owned by the Reed & Barton Co which is controlled by Hon. Sinclair Weeks, Sec. of Commerce.

I will admit that 1784 may be an error as the Rev. Bachus picked up this date while on a visit to Virginia and Kentucky in 1789. He may have guessed at the date.

Timothy Lincoln was admitted to the bar at Zanesville, Ohio in October 1842. He and Abraham often discussed the possible

relationship and concluded that they were re-lated but nothing was ever written down as Abe knew but little and cared at that time less.

As there were no Quakers in the Virginia line Abe became more confused than ever for in a letter dated in Dec. 1859 to Jessie W. Fill he simply stated that an effort to identify them (his folks) with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definiate than a similarity of Christian names in both families and the like.

Is it not odd that not one Lincoln, supposed to be his relative ever bothered him and none attended his funeral.

The President did say that his uncle Mordacai lived at La Harpe, yet we find the Taunton Lincolns also in La Harpe.

Timothy and Abe opposed each other in the celebrated Rock Island bridge case, tried before Judge McLean at Chicago in 1857. It is another tradition here that the two Lincolns got togeather and settled the case. Later Abe became so famous that Timothy became forgotten altho he practiced extensively in the United States Circuit Court, in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky

Tennessee, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania and after 1849 spent part of each winter before the Supreme Court at Washington.

The law firm of Lincoln, Smith and Warnock (1855 was succeeded by Lincoln and Stephens also in Cincinnati Ohio. Mr. Stephens died about 12 years ago having lived to be almost a hundred. Later the firm became known as Stevens, Lincoln and Stivens. I think Mr. Stevens Jr. is the sole survivor.

There are still many unanswered questions relating to Lincoln's ancestors. Some people have made very positive statements and I doubt if any of them have stood the test of time.

I had hoped that the letters in possession of Robert Lincoln would help clear up some of my doubts but Robert never knew who his ancestors were and it bothered him more than it did his father.

Not that it makes any difference. Most of the Lincoln families came to Hingham, Mass. but our branch that of the Miller was overlooked in searching for the Presidents background.

Quite a few families left this vicinity after 1780 to go to Kentucky and other locations in New York, Michigan, Pa and other open territories.

I doubt if the researches years ago had access to the Maryland Records. If they did why did they not check the marriage of Abraham Linkin and Eleanor Borden on Jan 30. 1781?

Abner Ray in 1887 stated that his father came here (Hardin Co. Ky). with the Lincolns and most of the Marylanders were Catholics but the Lincolns were not church people. He knew Nancy Lincoln + Bersheba but did not know young Abe.

Our Abraham 6 had five sons.

Abraham 7	born Nov. 7. 1761	
Robert 7	"	Aug. 13. 1771.
Thomas		1778
Seth		1782
Joshua		1786

Tracing this family is as difficult as tracing Abe's so called family. It is however very interesting to one who has time and the patience.

I did not know that Dr. Warren was no longer the Director at Fort Wayne. Will be glad to hear from you at any time

Sincerely
Charles N. Lincoln

October 18, 1960
1209 SOM Center Rd.
Cleveland 24, Ohio

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company
1301 S. Harrison Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

It was a pleasure to renew my acquaintance with you last August and I was certainly impressed with your new quarters.

I am enclosing notes on the material I discovered in my delving into the life and times of Captain Abraham which I hope will be of interest to you.

You mentioned the fact that Captain Abraham was in Harrodsburg in 1781 and that he owned a slave who committed suicide. Can you tell me the source of this information or give me any more details?

Thanks again for your kindness.

Yours sincerely,

Lester L. Swift

Lester L. Swift

LLS:ej

Notes from: Freeman H. Hart, THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Chapel Hill: Univ. of N. Ca. Press, 1942.

Chapter 6, p 102 is entitled "Opposition to the War." On p 111 author discusses petitions sent to the State Assembly, 1779-1781, to reveal discontent which added "spice to Valley patriotism." In their petitions the Valley citizens complained of:

High taxes
Depreciated currency
Burden of military service
Draft laws
Discrimination in use of militia
Favoritism toward field officers
Prisoners and soldiers quartered nearby
Etc. etc.

In one petition, Capt. Abraham Lincoln and neighbors complained of dire poverty brought on by drought, large families and high taxes and concluded with the plea, "We have herein stated the poor man's case."

Author states that this is the President's grandfather and footnote refers to: Virginia Petitions, Valley Counties, Rockingham #43a, Nov. 9, 1779.

Capt. A. sold his farm, as you know, in Feb. 1780 and bought land warrants in March. In the bleak and discouraging year of 1779, when he was a signer of above petition, he must have decided to leave Virginia.

L.L.S.

Copy from the family history of Jacob Gum Sr.

Jacob Gum Sr. came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1779. He obtained 800 acres of land on Green River. In 1780 he sold this land to Abraham Lincoln's Grandfather ,also named Abraham.

Jacob Gum moved to Nolin Creek , Nelson County , Kentucky, in 1782 or 1783. The said Jacob Gum Sr. is buried in a cemetery near Mumfordsville Kentucky. He died

Copy from my D.A.R.papers

Gum Jr.
Jacob a Revolutionary soldier

Mrs Mary Gum Behringer
Galesburg, Ill.
10/30/60

This certifies that a manuscript on file in the Virginia State Library , among Illinois papers , which is a pay abstract of Captain Michael Humble Company of Kaintuck Co. Militia in the last expedition against the Shawnetons commanded by Col. George Rogers Clark commencing the 18th. of July and ending the 21st of August 1780, appears the name of Jacob Gum

Captain Abraham and the Promised Land

By LESTER L. SWIFT

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM LINCOLN, grandfather of President Lincoln, purchased three land warrants on March 4, 1780, each of which allowed him to select four hundred acres in Kentucky—then the western part of Virginia. It is not known where he went to make this transaction, but it was probably to Staunton, Virginia, about twenty miles distant from his home on Linville Creek.[1]

On that same day, in Staunton, a Negro woman named Violet was hanged for burning her master's dwelling house. It had been decreed that after the execution the head should be severed from the body and mounted on a pole at a crossroads as a lesson to other slaves who might contemplate rebellion or other criminal acts against their masters.[2] This is an example of what could happen in the Commonwealth of Virginia during Revolutionary times. It was a different world, and we can understand it a little better by retelling such happenings.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Lester Lee Swift received his bachelor's and master's degrees in metallurgical engineering from Case Institute of Technology. He worked for more than 30 years with Clevite Corp. and now teaches metallurgy at Erieside Institute, Willoughby, Ohio. His outside interests are Lincoln and the Civil War.

But in many other respects, that world was the same as the one we have today. The head of a household, such as Captain Abraham with his wife and five children, would hope that with the passage of time his status would be improving so that his children could live a better life when they grew up. He might appear to be well set, even wealthy, when compared to his neighbors and still be greatly dissatisfied with his progress and the conditions in the Shenandoah Valley where he lived. Why, in the bitterly cold winter of 1779-1780, did Captain Abraham Lincoln, veteran officer of the Virginia Militia, decide to leave the "Lincoln Domain" and migrate with his family to the virgin cane lands of Kentucky?

As fascinating conjecture, so much of very great importance to our nation was influenced by his decision. If he had not migrated, he would not have been killed by an Indian's bullet four years later. His widow would not have had to struggle so hard to raise her children.[3] His son, Thomas, would not have met and married a girl in Kentucky named Nancy Hanks who became the mother of our greatest President.

The Lincoln farmhouse was in Rockingham County about five miles west of

1963

the Valley Pike on Linville Creek.[4] It was probably built of hewn logs since there were no brick houses in the Valley at that time.[5] Being the home of a relatively well-to-do citizen, it undoubtedly had a puncheon floor and a stone chimney for the fireplace instead of a dirt floor and clay chimney. It probably contained good solid furniture. Many of the Valley people lived in very crude and primitive log cabins with almost no interior furnishings.[6]

Here lived Captain Abraham and his wife, Bathsheba, whom he had married in 1770. This couple had five children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, destined to be the father of the Great Emancipator, was the youngest boy and is said to have been "born with the Republic," in 1776.[7] The youngest child was Nancy, who was born on March 25, 1780, three weeks after her father purchased the land warrants. Before she was three years old she would travel with her parents over the Wilderness Road, perhaps in a jolting, cage-like pannier on a pack horse. When she grew up, she and her husband would provide for her widowed mother on the Mill Creek farm near Louisville, Kentucky.[8]

Like most of the back-country farms in the American Colonies, this one was nearly self-sufficient. Flax was grown in their own fields, and wool was sheared from the backs of their scrawny, undersized sheep. These two raw materials were used by the womenfolk to spin and weave the linsey-woolsey fabric so widely used in those days for clothing.[9] Deer were plentiful, and their hides could be tanned to make hunting shirts and moccasins.

Their main crops were usually hemp, wheat and corn, but they also raised rye, hay, oats and barley. The Valley farmers also bred quite a few horses which were much in demand. Horse stealing was the crime most often committed in the Shenandoah Valley during Revolutionary times.[10] For "barter goods" and pin money they collected ginseng, pinkroot, snakeroot, bear's grease and bear skins.[11] There were many grist mills in the Valley, and in 1767 a Scotchman named Duncan established a fulling mill. Four iron works had been started near small deposits of iron ore. Each turned out several hundred tons a year of bar iron, wagon tires and miscellaneous casting.[12]

Down in Falmouth, Virginia, lived an energetic trader named William Allason who carried on a flourishing trade at the lower end of the Valley. He sold many diverse articles that were plentiful in the more civilized communities, such as pins, grindstones, paper, linen hand looms, various brushes, turpentine, tar, nails, etc. Cash was very scarce, so he often took crops in exchange for goods. This provided employment for professional wagoners who hauled the farm produce through Ashby's Gap to the eastern markets.[13]

The Allegheny Mountains were visible on the northwestern horizon. These formed a protective rampart, and the last Indian raid into the Valley was in 1764.[14] But after the start of the Revolution the tempo was increased, and in southwest Virginia the settlers often had to take refuge in their forts.[15] Beyond the mountains, in what is now West Virginia, the scattered settlers were constantly at war with the various Indian tribes that lived in the wilderness north and west of the Ohio River. British agents from Detroit kept them well supplied with powder and lead. It was a case of kill or be killed, scalp or be scalped. The Shawnee warrior took his scalps to Detroit where he was able to sell or barter them. The Commandant, Lord Hamilton, was known to the Colonists as the "Hair Buyer." The backwoodsmen were able to collect a bounty in some Colonies; otherwise, they seem to have collected them as trophies.[16]

Earlier in 1779, the same year that Captain Abraham decided to move, a man named Daniel Morgan had a memorable fight with two Indians. He was then "upwards of sixty years of age" and lived near Clarksburg. But he was a skilled wrestler. Daniel and the Indians were

carrying flintlocks, and both Indians missed. Daniel made his one shot count, and then it was a knife-and-tomahawk affair between Daniel and the remaining Indian. Daniel had a little finger cut off by the Indian's tomahawk before he succeeded in stabbing him mortally. Not content with merely scalping his two adversaries, he also skinned them and tanned their hides, using the leather to make belts, bullet pouches, etc. These gruesome relics were on exhibition at a celebration of frontier days about a century later. They are probably still gathering dust in some West Virginia attic.[17]

The Lincoln family was of English origin, but in Rockingham County the population was approximately four-fifths German and one-fifth Scotch-Irish.[18] Nearly all of the Germans came from eastern Pennsylvania and were probably former neighbors of the Lincolns. As usual, they were a thrifty, hard-working people who erected immense barns that were better built than their houses. The non-German farmers were surprised at their practice of keeping all of their livestock under cover during the winter. They baked delicious rye bread, lived almost entirely on sauerkraut, were quite temperate as a rule and owned very few slaves.[19]

The Scotch-Irish minority had a leavening influence on the community. These were the unruly, obstinate, freedom-loving people who gravitated to the frontier as soon as they landed in America. They were truculent and combative, and their hatred could burn with a white-hot flame. They were the protestants of the Protestants who detested anything papist and despised the established Church of England. However, we must not forget that the typical American temperament and personality, as we usually think of it, got its start among this very scattering of gritty, stubborn people along the Allegheny frontier.[20]

The Lincolns were Baptists. They were direct descendants of a Baptist preacher named Obadiah Holmes who received thirty lashes on Boston Common in 1651 because he made statements which were contrary to the beliefs of the Puritan Church.[21] In Virginia during the Revolution it was not that bad, but the State Church of Virginia was the established Church of England, and its adherents were most intolerant of papists and dissenters. This latter group included all of the various Protestant sects who took refuge in the Shenandoah Valley. In Rockingham County the Baptists were an aggressive minority.[22]

The Lincoln clan was firmly established in the Valley. John Lincoln, known to historians as "Virginia John," was the father of Captain Abraham and the great-grandfather of the President. "Virginia John," his wife and nine children moved to the Valley from Berks County, Pennsylvania, probably in company with their German neighbors who were migrating southward about this time. In 1768 the Lincolns bought a six-hundred-acre tract of land.[23] The timber in the Valley had already been cleared off when the first white men crossed the Blue Ridge, so a new arrival could be growing sizeable crops in a comparatively short time.[24] Farther west, where the land was covered by the primeval forest, it took much longer. When "Virginia John" bought this farm, he was fifty-two years old, and Rebecca, his youngest child, was about a year old.[25]

In 1773 "Virginia John" sold part of his land to his two oldest sons. Captain Abraham and his brother, Isaac, each bought two hundred acres. A third son, Jacob, was prosperous enough to buy two hundred acres of adjacent land from a neighbor. (Note that these three oldest sons were named after the Old Testament patriarchs.) A fourth son, John, became a licensed surveyor, and he also acquired several parcels of land in Rockingham County.[26] What was called the "Lincoln Domain" was in the approximate shape of a long, narrow rectangle running at right angles to Linville Creek. It was two and a quarter miles from one end of the rectangle to the other.[27]

When Captain Abraham decided to seek his fortune in Kentucky, he was well ahead of the "big push." During the Revolution, many of the pioneers west of the mountains hoped for some sort of aid from the Virginia government. When it failed to materialize, many of them trudged eastward back to civilization.[28] It has been estimated that in 1779 there were only 176 white men in all of Kentucky. But by 1784 there were thirty thousand emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina who had settled in Kentucky.[29] By 1790 when the new nation took its first official census, Kentucky had a population of more than seventy-three thousand. Captain Abraham must have had unusual vision and foresight to have made his decision to leave Virginia before the possibilities of the western country were well-known and widely discussed.

Captain Abraham had been an officer in the Virginia Militia since 1770.[30] At that time it was probably being kept active because of a latent fear of Indian raids. Then the war with England started, and in December of 1775, the Virginia Assembly passed a law making it compulsory for all white, free males over sixteen and under fifty years of age to be enrolled in the Militia.[31]

These part-time frontier soldiers played a major part in changing certain phases of military tactics. They were equipped with the famous "Kentucky rifle" which was usually the product of one of the many small gun factories in eastern Pennsylvania. This weapon was a flintlock with a short stock and a long barrel to insure complete combustion of the gunpowder. The finishing touch, which made it the superweapon of its day, was the greased linen patch which not only confined the escaping gases resulting from the explosion but also partially cleaned the barrel which had been fouled by the previous discharge. These two innovations made it possible to reduce the caliber to .54 and fire a half ounce ball. Thus the accuracy was immeasurably improved.

Washington organized a regiment of five hundred riflemen in 1777, all of them Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiersmen. They were commanded by Col. Daniel Morgan, a cousin of Daniel Boone. At Saratoga, Cowpens and King's Mountain this body of sharpshooters proved that accurate shooting could be a decisive factor in military tactics.[32]

The Militia wore no uniform or insignia. A coarse linen hunting shirt was favored by both officers and privates. This loose, frock-like garment was held in place around the waist by a broad belt which was used to carry many essentials such as scalping knife, tomahawk, shot pouch and powder horn. Their headgear was a fur cap or soft cloth hat. They wore deerskin moccasins and coarse woolen leggings. Many of the young dandies were dressed completely in Indian costume with breechclout, fringed shirt and leggings. The moccasins were not waterproof, and in wet weather the water soaked through in a short time. As a result, this generation suffered much from rheumatism.[33]

These backwoods troops were at best an undisciplined, free and easy lot. Delay due to insubordination or the dillydallying of the rank and file was to be expected. Their solitary life on their frontier farms fostered self-confidence and also nurtured a peculiar resentment at being forced to take orders from a so-called superior who was probably a neighbor that could not produce any more hemp to the acre than they could. And we must not forget the "leavening influence," previously mentioned, of the Scotch-Irish element.[34]

The officers in the Militia functioned more like Indian chiefs. They could lead, advise or direct that certain things be done, but they did not command. When a military movement was planned, there were those who decided they wanted no part of it and just stayed home. The strongest influence toward obedience and participation in a campaign would be the dread of losing the respect of their neighbors plus the fear that they would be criticized for not doing their part or perhaps to have it whispered that they were cowardly.[35]

Theodore Roosevelt, in his *Winning of the West,* relates one incident which aptly describes this peculiar relationship which existed between the officers and the rank and file in the frontier Militia:

> After this trifling success a council was held, and it was decided to return to the fort. Some of the men were dissatisfied with the decision, and there followed an incident as characteristic in its way as was the bravery with which the battle was subsequently fought. The discontented soldiers expressed their feelings freely, commenting especially upon the supposed lack of courage on the part of one of the captains. The latter, after brooding over the matter until the men had begun to march off the ground toward home, suddenly halted the line in which he was walking, and proceeded to harangue the troops in defense of his own reputation. Apparently no one interfered to prevent this remarkable piece of military self-justification; the soldiers were evidently accustomed openly to criticise the conduct of their commanders, while the latter responded in any manner they saw fit. As soon as the address was over, and the lines once more straightened out, the march was renewed in the original order.[36]

The Virginia Militia took part in eleven different campaigns during the Revolution, and we know definitely that Captain Abraham's company saw active service in one campaign known as the "Cherokee War."[37] This was a short but bitter affair which started when the British sent the Cherokee tribes fifty pack-horse-loads of ammunition and persuaded them to use it in a war against the outlying settlements in southwest Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia. After the first surprise attacks, the backwoodsmen took refuge in their many small forts which had been built and used previously for just such emergencies. For about a month in the summer of 1776, many sporadic attacks were made up and down the frontier.[38]

The action at the Wolf Hills fort in southwest Virginia was typical. In this instance, after the settlers had been driven into the fort, their scouts, who were skilled woodsmen, followed the tracks of the Indians to their camp and then returned to the fort for the rest of the riflemen. The camp was surrounded and a surprise attack was very successful. The Indians fled, leaving eleven dead braves behind. When they returned to the fort, the eleven scalps were hung from the flagpole near the gate. They were devout men, and within the fort their chaplain led them in a prayer of Thanksgiving.[39]

Eventually, two large bodies of troops were mustered, each consisting of two thousand men. One of these was composed of Virginians from the western counties, including Captain Abraham's company. They assembled at the Great Island of the Holston (now Kingsport, Tenn.) and were commanded by Col. William Christian. On October first they started for the Cherokee towns to the southeast. One can imagine this undisciplined, high-spirited rabble, moving along on foot with their long-barreled flintlocks at all angles over their shoulders. They could be heard from afar, for they had their pack horses and a herd of bullocks along. And as usual, a Presbyterian preacher accompanied them as chaplain.

But the Indians realized that they were greatly outnumbered and surrendered meekly, giving up the horses and white prisoners they had taken. This was the end of the so-called "Cherokee War," and the Militia turned and marched north, back to Virginia.[40] They were mustered out early in December, and thus Captain Abraham was able to spend Christmas with his family, including Thomas, the latest arrival, who, according to some authorities, had been born earlier that year.

The Watauga settlements near Cumberland Gap had been saved, and the Cherokees were so badly beaten that they did not stage any large raids for many years. As a result, the Wilderness Road was open when Captain Abraham took his family over it, probably in 1782. It was no boulevard, and a trip on it was fraught with hazards and hardships, but nevertheless it was the path used by about seventy thousand emigrants before Kentucky became a State and started making a few improvements.[41]

The Militia and their officers probably considered the Cherokee War as an adventurous and welcome interlude in an otherwise monotonous existence. Farming, with a few crude tools, was sheer drudgery. A man worked from dawn until dark and went to bed dog-tired. Once a month he had to attend the muster of his Militia company.[42] Failure to appear meant a fine unless one had a good excuse. At certain times of the year when farm duties were urgent, it was better to stay home and pay the fine. That is why the names of nearly all of the male citizens in the border country appear in the courts-martial book still preserved in Staunton, Virginia.[43] Captain Abraham acted as one of the presiding officers for at least six sessions held at the courthouse in Staunton during 1776 and 1777.[44]

In the meantime, the Revolution dragged on and on. The British army kept moving south along the cost from city to city, leaving Philadelphia in June, 1778, and capturing Savannah, Georgia, the following December. Today we are told that the crucial year of the Revolution was 1777.[45] But it is doubtful whether many of the colonists, especially those on the frontier, had even the dimmest idea that the tide had turned. Many men from the Valley were serving in the Continental army and had been away nearly four years. In addition, the Valley farmers were also required to furnish provisions of all kinds. In the Yorktown Campaign, for example, four of the seven Valley counties supplied 200,000 pounds of flour and 10,000 bushels of wheat.[46] The war also intensified a deep-seated hatred that the small farmers felt for the landed gentry on the large tidewater plantations. It was not only an overthrowing of British rule but also an upheaval of a social nature.[47]

Another cause for alarm was the rampant and vicious growth of inflation. By 1779 the grumbling was loud and widespread. In Rhode Island it was said that it took a wheelbarrow load of money to buy a wheelbarrow load of corn.[48] In other sections the people complained that a hundredweight of sugar cost fifty pounds and a hundredweight of flour cost fifty dollars.[49] In Augusta County, Virginia, the records show that in 1780 a new door for the courthouse cost eighty pounds, and Alexander St. Clair was allowed £ 97 10s "for one pair of dog irons for the Courthouse."[50] Continental paper money had depreciated to one thirty-third of par value by November of 1779.[51]

Many petitions, which were formal complaints, were sent to the various governments. Those sent to the Virginia Assembly from the Valley, 1779 to 1781, show all of the reasons why these people were discontented. Taxes were too high and currency was depreciated in value. Military service was a burden, and the draft laws were too severe. There was discrimination in the use of the Militia and partiality was shown toward some officers. Troops and prisoners were quartered nearby to the detriment of the community. (There was a prison camp near Winchester.) They were subjected to arbitrary and unjust seizure of property for war purposes. The men lost their horses while in service and received no compensation.

Captain Abraham and a few of his neighbors sent in a petition in which they complained of dire poverty brought on by drought, large families and high taxes. They concluded with the plea, "We have herein stated the poor man's case." This petition is dated November 9, 1779. This is definite proof of the Captain's attitude toward the life he and his family were leading. It was signed about three months before he sold his farm to Michael Shanks on February 18, 1780.[52]

But there was a positive approach to the problem. A man with gumption did not need to sit still and complain. The Commonwealth of Virginia had opened land offices, and in an effort to combat inflation they were selling land warrants at bargain prices. They gave the buyer the right to select acreage in the uncrowded land beyond the mountains. The idea would be to get there soon, because (no

doubt about it) there were plenty of others who were fed up with the way things were going.[53]

So Captain Abraham sold his farm for five thousand pounds of depreciated currency. The three land warrants he bought cost 160 pounds each and allowed him to select a total of twelve hundred acres.[54] This left a tidy balance which would be needed for pack horses, miscellaneous supplies and credit until such time as he could be producing crops in Kentucky. Captain Abraham was one of the higher types who migrated. He can be described as a combination farmer and speculator in land. After he and his family were established in Kentucky, he bought more land, and when he was killed by the Indians in 1786, he held title to 5,544 acres.[55]

A preliminary trip was almost a necessity in order to prepare some sort of shelter to be used when he brought his family and also to select and register his parcels of land. Captain Abraham probably left Linville Creek after Nancy was born, because he used his first land warrant on May 29, 1780, to claim four hundred acres on Long Run in Jefferson County.[56] For the six-hundred mile trip, saddle horses and two or three pack horses would be essential.[57] While in Kentucky on this trip, he had at least one slave who may have been his helper or personal servant.[58] After leaving Linville Creek, he probably went as far as Fort Chiswell, near the present town of Wytheville, and waited there until a sizeable party had accumulated before traversing the most dangerous section of the Wilderness Road.[59]

While in Kentucky he also had a near-tragic encounter with the Indians. Traveling over the trail near Harrodsburg, he saw five Indians. He turned and ran, and they chased and caught him. The redskins must have taken him over the Ohio River to one of their Ohio towns where he had to run the gauntlet and was held captive. Somehow, he escaped. Telling this story in later years, the old-timers chuckled with grim humor over the incident. They called Captain Abraham a damned fool, because the five Indians were not there to rob and kill; they were scouts keeping an eye on the whites. If he had kept on going and had not shown that he saw them, he would have been safe. But when he turned back toward the fort, they knew he had seen them and had to catch him so he could not give the alarm and bring out a swarm of Long Knives who would have outnumbered them.[60]

Eventually, Captain Abraham got back to Virginia and was able to tell his family all about the Kentucky country which was to be their new home. The soil was rich and black, or "fat" as they said in those days. The cane grew rank and tall and made good fodder for beef critters. There were no high hills, just a nice, rolling country traversed by the game trails leading to the salt licks where a body could easily shoot more buffalo, elk and deer than he and his family could possibly eat. The streams were full of fish, and through the woods and canebrakes roamed practically one continuous flock of turkeys, many of them weighing over thirty pounds. This was the Promised Land where a man could settle down and lead the good life.

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57. Linville Creek is less than ten miles from Harrisonville, Va., and according to our modern road maps it is 594 miles from Harrisonville to Louisville, Ky., by way of the Cumberland Gap.

58. Draper, MSS. Collection (Kentucky MSS.); n.d. (Shane, John D.) 12CC 45-53. Interview with Mrs. Sarah Graham, Bath County, Kentucky. Recollections of Harrodsburg. Date of Marriage July 31, 1794. Notes on corn production, Abraham Lincoln captured, Indian spies, Simeon Girty (the "White Indian"), etc.

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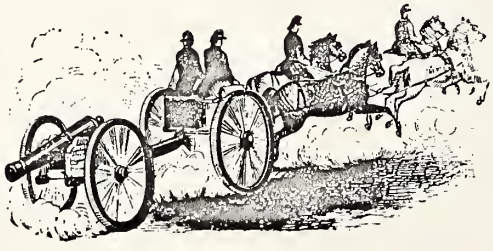
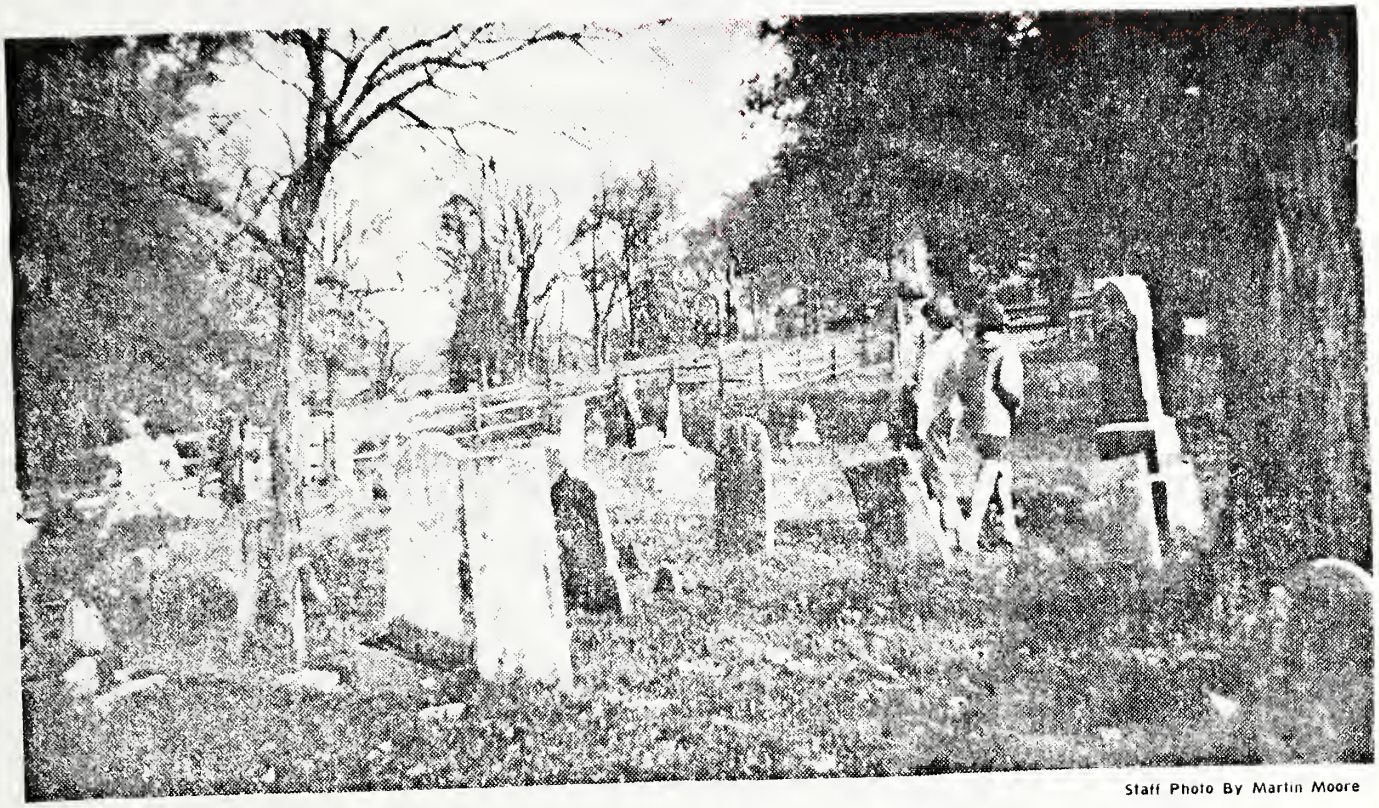


THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
Nov. 8, 1965



Staff Photo By Martin Moore

'Hair Raiser Trail' Hikers Take A Cemetery Break

A visit at ruins of the Long Run Baptist Church and the churchyard cemetery gave a rest break to more than 1,000 hikers—comprising Girl Scouts and their friends—making a 12-mile trek along a circuitous "Hair Raiser Trail" from the Middletown Grade School to Long Run County Park. Hikers followed trail markers placed by sponsoring Girl Scouts of Cabana '66, who raised $1,039, at a fee of $1 a hiker, to help finance 22 members' visit to Mexico next August. Abraham Lincoln's grandfather, slain by Indians, is believed buried in the Long Run churchyard.

Few Graves Are Marked

Fisher, an attorney, has had a life-long interest in the church. He says there are 500 to 1,000 graves in the cemetery and only about 10 per cent of them are marked. He wants to have careful ditching done to locate these old graves and mark them with fieldstone. Many old markers will be uncovered beneath the soil, he believes.

Students at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary searched the area in the fall of 1961 under the direction of Dr. Jerry Vardaman, professor of archaeology.

One of the graves the county wants to mark is that of Capt. Abraham Lincoln—grandfather of the president—who was killed by Indians May 19, 1786, close to the little cabin he had built sometime before 1780. Fisher thinks Lincoln's grave and three others are under the site of the church. He remembers seeing four stones that he believes marked the graves near the southeast corner of the foundation 25 years ago.

Cabin Became Church

Capt. Lincoln acquired title to 400 acres at the site in 1780 and the land passed to his eldest son, Mordecai. Mordecai deeded it in 1822 to Benjamin Bridges, a member of the Long Run Baptist congregation, which was organized about 1794. Bridges deeded one acre to the church in 1834. The abandoned Lincoln cabin became the first home of the church. A stone meeting house was built about 1798 and in 1845 a brick building replaced it.

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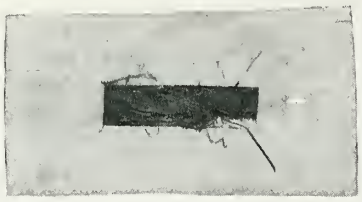
peace terms. One Pennsylvanian wrote to a fellow Keystone-Stater, Simon Cameron, Lincoln's first Secretary of War: 'Why could not Mr. [Secretary of State] Seward have prepared the Inaugural so as to save it from the ridicule of a Sophomore in a British University?' — apropos of which Messrs. Randall and Current write: 'But Cameron's correspondent knew nothing of the actual response in England . .. If anything, the second inaugural received even greater immediate acclaim in England than in the United States.' And Charles Francis Adams, Jr., (son of our Ambassador to England), veteran of the war and later a railroad man, thought that 'Not a prince or minister in all Europe could have risen to such an equality with the occasion.'

"Lincoln himself, in a letter of March 15th, wrote: 'I expect the [Second Inaugural] to wear as well as—perhaps better than—anything I have produced; but I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them.'

"Cannon boomed as Lincoln walked from the platform. That evening, in the East Room of the White House, he shook hands (according to the press) with more than 6,000 people — among them Walt Whitman, who presently wrote the greatest of American elegies on the death of the man who had written and on that day spoken the greatest of American inaugural addresses. At midnight the crowds departed, leaving the White House, said the Presiden's aide, Colonel Crook, looking 'as if a regiment of rebel troops had been quartered there, with permission to forage.'"
Inaugural Address. March 4, 1865. [Caption title.] 8vo leaflet, removed, (short marginal tear on both leaves, pp. 3, in morocco-backed case. [Washington, 1865.] $2,750.00

"Monaghan 600. The extremely rare first printing. "No American President had ever spoken words like these to the American People."

—Carl Schurz.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

A portion of the rope with which David E. Herold was hanged July 7, 1865.

The Lincoln Conspirators

A Military Court in Washington, D.C. brought to trial eight people who were charged with conspiring to bring about the assassination and death of the Sixteenth President and the members of his cabinet and administrative staff. Of the eight prisoners, four were given a death sentence. These were Mrs. Mary A. Surratt, Lewis Paine, David E. Herold and George A. Atzerodt. The remaining four were given prison sentences. The death sentences were carried out on July 7, 1865.

In the Foundation's archives is to be found a rather gruesome relic — a piece of the rope used to hang Herold, along with a statement by W. H. Maxwell, the soldier who secured the fragment of execution:

> The Regt. I was in the 4th U.S. Veteran Vols. Hancock's Corps done duty around the old Capitol prison Washington where those connected with the assassination of Lincoln were confined formed a hollow square about the scaffold when they were hanged and Co. E of which I was one cut the bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Herold & Azerott down.
>
> W. H. Maxwell

Maxwell served three years in the Army of the Potomac, First division, being connected with the 6th Corps, Co., 65th N. Y. Vols. and Battery C. 1st Penn. Light Artillery. He also served one year in Co. E. 4th U. S. Vet Vols. Hancock's Corps. He participated in the following battles: Lees Mill, Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, twice, Salem Heights, Wilderness, Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights, Winchester and other small skirmishes.

After the war Maxwell was an examiner and appraiser of merchandise at the New York Custom House under President Arthur and also served as postmaster for Saugerties during President Grant's first term.

Robert Lincoln — Genealogist

Editor's Note: Robert T. Lincoln, the eldest son of the President, was often reluctant to discuss the lineage of his distinguished father, but in a letter dated November 25, 1904 to William E. Curtis, Chicago Record-Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., he was unusually accomodating.

R.G.M.

Pullman Building
Chicago

November Twenty-fifth, 1904

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Very many thanks for your letter of November twelfth, in which you give me some interesting and unknown details of the ancestry of my grandmother.

The blueprint copy of the Lincoln and Boone records in Pennsylvania, is very interesting to look at, and quite amusing in the close details of the births of children. It begins with the marriage of Abraham Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln in 1737. It is my understanding that this Abraham Lincoln was the brother of my ancestor John Lincoln, who left Pennsylvania and settled in Rockingham County, Virginia, about 1750. His son Abraham, went to Kentucky in 1780, and my father was the grandson of the latter.

Very Truly Yours
Robert T. Lincoln

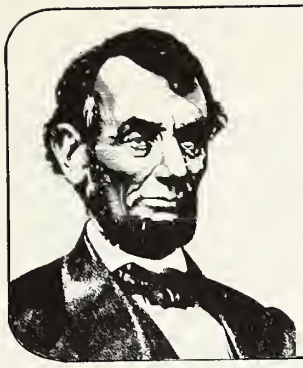
Wm. E. Curtis, Esq.
Chicago Record Herald Bureau
Washington, D. C.

Announcement

Lincoln Lore Index 1 — 1500

About November 1, 1967 there will be available for sale a *Lincoln Lore Index* extending from the first copy issued April 15, 1929 to the fifteen hundredth copy issued in February, 1963. The index will be a 56 page publication in offset printing of green ink and will measure 11″ x 8½″, the identical measurements of *Lincoln Lore*. The index will be in three divisions; namely, titles, subjects and persons.

The price of the index will be released at a later date. All orders will be handled through the Lincoln National Life Foundation.



Lincoln Lore

October, 1973

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1628

LINCOLN AND THE INDIANS (Cont.)

The effect of Whipple's letter on Abraham Lincoln is unknown, but Lincoln did at least acknowledge the letter. Writing on March 27, 1862, the President stated that he had "commended the matter of which it treats to the special attention of the Secretary of the Interior." This letter may have had a significant effect on subsequent events because of its timeliness. Pleas to show mercy to the convicted Indians eight or nine months later may have seemed less to be instances of special pleading and more to be admonitions to a forewarned government. In August, Whipple's letter of March 6 could be seen as a prophecy of trouble and one that laid the blame not on the wanton passions of the red man but upon the inept policies of the white.

Whipple had good connections in Washington because General Henry W. Halleck was his cousin. Through Halleck he gained a personal audience with President Lincoln in the Autumn of 1862 after the Sioux uprising occurred. What is known of the meeting comes entirely from Whipple's autobiography:

> General Halleck went with me to the President, to whom I gave an account of the outbreak, its causes, and the suffering and evil which followed in its wake. Mr. Lincoln had known something of Indian warfare in the Black Hawk War. He was deeply moved. He was a man of profound sympathy, but he usually relieved the strain upon his feelings by telling a story. When I had finished he said:—
>
> "Bishop, a man thought that monkeys could pick cotton better than negroes could because they were quicker and their fingers smaller. He turned a lot of them into his cotton field, but he found that it took two overseers to watch one monkey. It needs more than one honest man to watch one Indian Agent."

Whipple's knowledge of Lincoln's more profound reaction was second or third hand:

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The photograph shows John G. Nicolay (standing) in Minnesota on August 24, 1862. The Minnesota Historical Society has tentatively identified the man seated as Indian commissioner William P. Dole. Both men gave Lincoln information about the Sioux uprising.

> A short time after this, President Lincoln, meeting a friend from Illinois, asked him if their old friend, Luther Dearborn, had not moved to Minnesota. Receiving an affirmative answer, he said: "When you see Lute, ask him if he knows Bishop Whipple. He came out here the other day and talked with me about the rascality of this Indian business until I felt it down to my boots. If we get through this war, and I live, *this Indian system shall be reformed!*"

Anyone with any acquaintance with Lincoln literature knows to be suspicious of anecdotes which come second hand, especially if one of the parties involved remains nameless in the anecdote. It should be noted that Whipple reported a much more non-committal response from the President's personal interview. Nevertheless, as will be argued later, there is some evidence that Whipple's efforts may have had some effect on President Lincoln.

As Whipple suggested when he said that Lincoln had had some experience himself with Indian warfare, the personal factors in Lincoln's decision should not be ignored. There was little in Lincoln's personal background to lead one to believe that his opinions of Indians would have differed from John Nicolay's. If Nicolay had lived too close to Illinois's frontier days to have any "sentimental illusions" about Indians, Lincoln, who was older than Nicolay, had lived even closer to Illinois's frontier era. In fact, Lincoln had enlisted in the Illinois militia in 1832 to fight in the Black Hawk War. Lincoln had marched, fought off mosquitoes, had his horse stolen, and in general endured the hardships of a military campaign (as both a captain and a private), though he never saw an Indian or fired a shot. Still, his response when Indian troubles had brewed had been to join up and fight.

However innocuous Lincoln's personal experiences with Indian warfare had been (and later he would make fun of them in Congress), there was a reason why he might have harbored quite a grudge against Indians. Lincoln knew very little about his personal family background and does not seem to have cared about it a great deal, but one thing he did know and mentioned repeatedly: his grandfather on the Lincoln side had been killed by Indians in 1784. Lincoln blamed this for the shortcomings he found in his father Thomas. Thus in an autobiographical sketch he wrote in 1860, Lincoln said: "Thomas, the youngest son, and father of the present subject, by the early death of his father, and very narrow circumstances of his mother, even in childhood was a wandering laboring boy, and grew up litterally without education. He never did more in the way of writing than to bunglingly sign his own name." In a way, Lincoln blamed the Indians for making an orphan of his father and therefore depriving him of a proper education and upbringing. Moreover, Lincoln knew that the Indians were capable of murder, for his grandfather had not died in battle. As Abraham Lincoln himself explained, "he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest."

Yet the decision Lincoln made reflected little of the advice he received and none of his personal background. Lincoln announced his decision in the case of the condemned Sioux Indians to Congress this way:

> Anxious to not act with so much clemency as to encourage another outbreak on the one hand, nor with so much severity as to be real cruelty on the other, I caused a careful examination of the records of trials to be made, in view of first ordering the execution of such as had been proved guilty of violating females. Contrary to my expectations, only two of this class was found. I then directed a further examination, and a classification of all who were proven to have participated in *massacres*, as distinguished from participation in *battles*. This class numbered forty and included the two convicted of female violation.

As a result of Lincoln's decision, only thirty-eight Indians were hanged; the rest were kept prisoner a while and some were eventually pardoned.

Lincoln had delegated the sifting and winnowing task to George C. Whiting and Francis H. Ruggles. Although Lincoln's message had claimed to distinguish essentially between Indians guilty of rape and murder and Indians who had engaged in military battles, the final decision apparently retained something of the original desideratum Lincoln used when replying to Pope's telegram. Some of the thirty-eight condemned Indians were more ringleaders than murderers. In the list he presented to Congress, for example, appeared this particular charge against Rda-in-yan-kna: "Took a prominent part in all the battles, including the attack on New Ulm, leading and urging the Indians forward, and opposing the giving up of the captives when it was proposed by others." Still another, Hay-pee-don, may have been sentenced to death for mutilating a corpse and firing "many shots at the fort."

Edmund S. Morgan points out in a recent American history textbook, *The National Experience*, that Indian victories in American history are generally known as massacres. When Lincoln distinguished between Indian massacres and Indian battles, he made a distinction that Americans did not often make at that time, and, as Mr. Morgan reminds us, that Americans still have trouble making. Moreover, Lincoln made the distinction in de-

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Another photograph taken in Minnesota during Nicolay's visit there in 1862 shows the President's secretary taking some shooting practice. To judge from this picture and the weapons Nicolay carried in the picture on the first page, one would have to say Nicolay apparently felt he was supposed to look the part of a rugged frontiersman. Whether he also felt compelled to adopt the frontiermen's attitudes toward Indians is an interesting question. However, Nicolay's account of "The Sioux War," which appeared in *The Continental Monthly* in February of 1863, was more temperate in its recommendations for future Indian policy than General Pope's advice and clearly discounted the idea that the war had been planned in advance by the Indians.

fiance of most of the information from the field (which had informed him only of murders, rapes, and outrages) and most of the advice from witnesses, influential politicians, and even a close personal advisor.

Two factors probably influenced Lincoln. Perhaps the fact that the Indian uprising occurred during the Civil War served to clarify the legal issues involved. Certainly Lincoln was thinking about the characteristics and consequences of a legal state of war. He treated the Civil War as both a war and a rebellion. Had Lincoln treated it strictly as a rebellion, he would have hanged all Confederate prisoners and he could not have declared a naval blockade recognizable in international law. Had Lincoln treated it strictly as a war, it would have meant that the Confederacy was a legal belligerent government or perhaps a nation, a position that would have utterly undermined the administration's ideological basis for the war. Moreover, Congress never declared war. The position of the Lincoln administration was not exactly consistent, but it was one that permitted enough use of the war power to win the war and free the slaves without at the same time unleashing incredible atrocities.

The Sioux outbreak was a similarly complex legal situation. On the one hand, it resembled a war between independent nations. In 1862, Indians were not United States citizens. They were dealt with by treaties just as any sovereign foreign nation was dealt with. Thus Indians who fought in pitched battles with white soldiers were perhaps entitled to the status of prisoners of war rather than traitors or murderers. On the other hand, Congress did not declare war, and Indian tribes were not sovereign states in the same sense that France and England were because they were forbidden from entering into treaties with other foreign nations besides the United States. John Marshall had said in a Supreme Court decision in 1831 that the Cherokee Nation, although it was a "State," was not a "foreign State" but a "domestic dependent nation." In a way, Lincoln treated the Sioux in a constitutionally inconsistent way, much as he treated the Confederate States in a constitutionally inconsistent way, in order to gain deterrence of future Sioux outbreaks without at the same time causing atrocities.

Charles E. Flandrau, although he disagreed with the wisdom of Lincoln's actions, thought (many years after the event) that the pressures of Civil War politics did have a great deal to do with Lincoln's decision.

> I have my own views also of the reasons for the action of the general Government in eliminating from the list of the condemned all but thirty-nine [one of these was later reprieved, so that thirty-eight were hanged]. It was not because these thirty-nine were more guilty than the rest, but because we were engaged in a great civil war, and the eyes of the world were upon us. Had these three hundred men been executed, the charge would undoubtedly have been made by the South that the North was murdering prisoners of war, and the authorities at Washington knew full well that the other nations of the earth were not capable of making the proper discrimination. . . .

Flandrau also mentioned the notion that was prevalent in Minnesota that Lincoln's mind had been poisoned by a lot of sickly sentimentalists from the East. Flandrau believed Lincoln got this kind of advice, but he did not say that Lincoln was heeding it in his decision in December of 1862. As Flandrau put it, "While this court martial was in session, the news of its proceedings reached the Eastern cities, and a great outcry was raised that Minnesota was contemplating a dreadful massacre of Indians. Many influential bodies of well-intentioned but ill-informed people besieged President Lincoln to put a stop to the proposed executions." A much more capable Minnesota historian than Flandrau, writing over thirty years later than Flandrau wrote, apparently put some stock in these same provincial fears, writing with a sneer: "No sooner was it known that President Lincoln had taken the disposition of the condemned Indians into his own hands than he was inundated with 'appeals': appeals for mercy, on the one hand, from friends of the Indian who never had seen one, from people opposed to the death penalty, and from those who regarded the convicts as prisoners of war." In fact, the existence of these appeals remains largely unverified, and Abraham Lincoln did not submit them to the Senate, when it asked for information about the case, though he submitted, for example, the quite unsentimental appeal from the citizens of St. Paul.

One exception, of course, would be the advice that Lincoln received from Bishop Whipple, whom the people of Minnesota regarded as an "enthusiastic tenderfoot" in Indian matters. The principal evidence for Whipple's influence is second and third hand, but there are some indications from sources other than the Bishop's own autobiography that Lincoln may have been influenced from that quarter.

In his Annual Message to Congress of December 1, 1862, Lincoln had occasion to mention the Indian troubles in Minnesota. He admitted that "How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known," and he informed Congress that the "people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the state." Yet, in conclusion he added, "I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done." Of course, his message was silent on the type of reform he proposed, but the Indian war did suggest reform in the Indian system to him. A year later, Lincoln's Annual Message carried another appeal for reform, this time with a clue to the nature of reform be desired:

> Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to the progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolation of the Christian faith.
>
> I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodelling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

The key lies in Lincoln's use of the term "wards" to describe the Indians' status *vis-a-vis* the United States government. It was basically a reformer's word. Moreover, it was a word which described perfectly the relationship to the Indians which Bishop Whipple desired the government to assume. He argued for a more paternalistic government, a government which would not treat the Indians as "equals," a government which would furnish them with supplies in kind but could not trust them to spend money on their own, and a government that would treat them kindly and fairly. In short, he wanted Indians to become wards of the government. Whipple's letter to Buchanan used the very word, suggesting, "First, whether, in future, treaties cannot be made so that the Government shall occupy a paternal character, treating the Indians as their wards."

When Lincoln addressed a group of Indian chiefs directly in Washington in March of 1863, he avoided saying that the Indians should adopt the white men's way of life, but he did tell them "what has made the difference in our way of living" so that the whites were "numerous and prosperous." It was agriculture. When pressed for advice, he said, "I can only say that I can see no way in which your race is to become as numerous and prosperous as the white race except by living as they do, by the cultivation of the earth." Whipple's recommendation to Lincoln had urged that the Indians be granted individual lots of land held as private property and that they be supplied the tools and training to become successful farmers.

Indian reformers later in the century would urge many of the same things. G. P. Manypenny's landmark book about Indian reform was, significantly, entitled *Our Indian Wards* (1879). Henry Whipple went on to write a preface to Helen Hunt Jackson's famous treatment of the history of the United State's dealings with Indians, *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Whether Lincoln would have joined Helen Hunt Jackson's crusade for the Indian had he lived, can only be a matter of speculation.

One thing, however, seems clear. Lincoln did earn a

reputation for being "soft" on Indians. Charles Flandrau said so in 1891:

> An Indian never forgets what he regards an injury, and never forgives an enemy. It is my opinion that all the troubles that have transpired since the liberation of these Indians, with the tribes inhabiting the Western plains and mountains, have grown out of the counsels of these savages. The only proper course to have pursued with them, when it was decided not to hang them, was to have exiled them to some remote post,—say, the Dry Tortugas,—where communication with their people would have been impossible. . . .

Flandrau blamed Lincoln's clemency for all the Sioux troubles that ensued further west after the Civil War.

Indeed, Lincoln gained his reputation at least as early as 1864. The memoirs of an Indian fighter named Eugene F. Ware mention this conversation about some Indian troubles in the West in 1864:

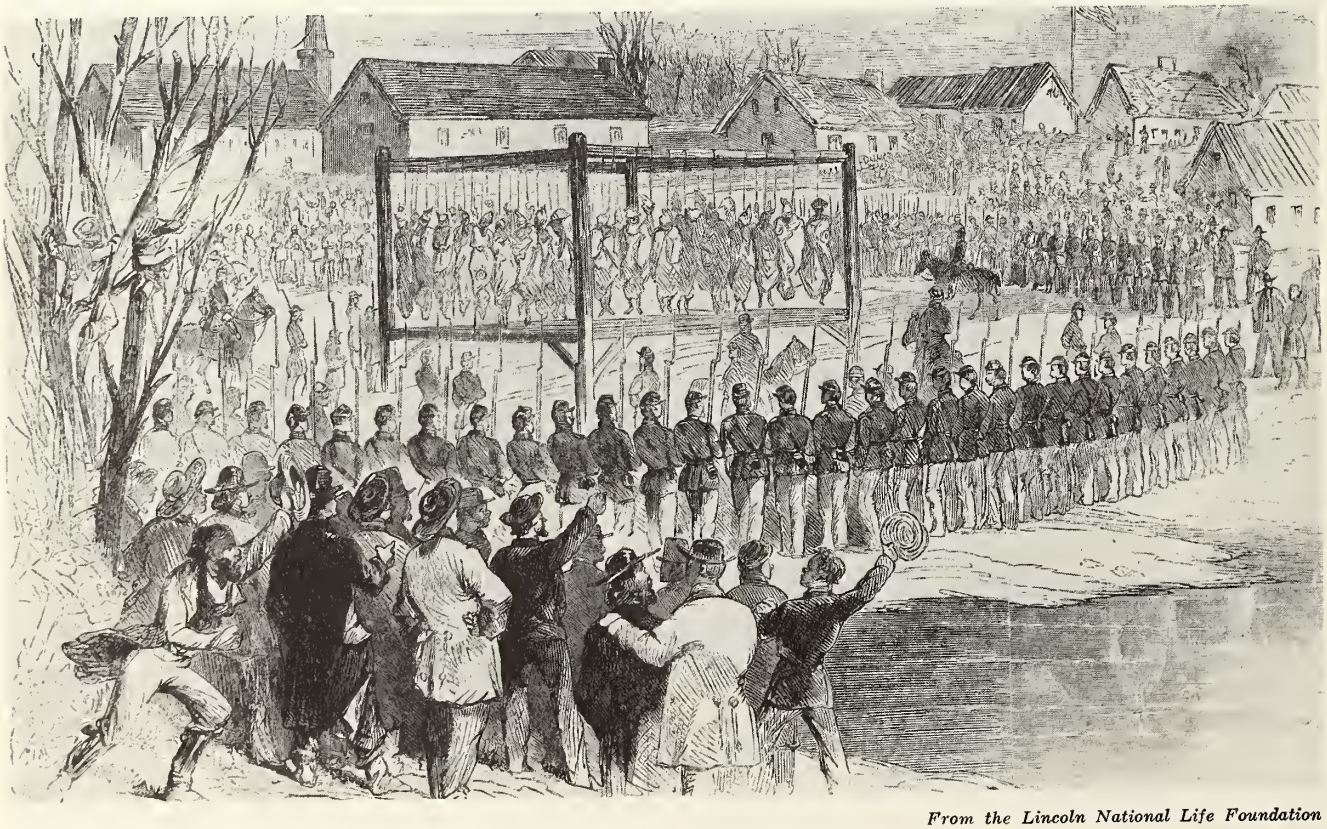
> During the day Lieutenant Rankin came and rode with me, and we talked over the Indian council. Rankin said the General [named Mitchell] was angry and mortified over it; that if it had been successful it would have been a great achievement and much to his reputation and credit; that it was not Mitchell's idea, but that a lot of preachers had got at President Lincoln and insisted that the preachers should have the control of the Indian situation, and that the various sects should divide the control among themselves—that is to say, the Methodists should have so much jurisdiction, the Catholics so much, the Baptists so much, and so on, and that they were worrying Lincoln a good deal, and that they wanted him to take immediate steps to have an universal Indian peace between all the Indians. Lincoln yielded to much of it and had sent for Mitchell and told him to take up the matter and see what he could do.

Friends of the Indian and Indian fighters alike seem to have agreed that on the Indian question the preachers "got at President Lincoln."

Lincoln's opinions on Indians reached almost mythic proportions by 1932, when The American Missionary Association published a pamphlet by one George W. Hinman, entitled "Lincoln Sunday, February 14, 1932: Lincoln and the Indians." The pamphlet was a script for a responsive reading for a worship service. The American Missionary Association ran schools and churches for Negroes and Indians, and the Superintendent was to ask his pupils, "When did the Dakota [Sioux] Indians in large numbers turn from their pagan religion to Christianity?" The pupils were to reply, "Only after the Minnesota Massacre in 1862, when four hundred Indians were imprisoned in the Federal Prison at Mankato, Minn., and condemned to death for their part in the attack on white settlers." The service continued:

> *Supt.*—What did President Lincoln do for the Dakota Indian prisoners?
>
> *Pupils*—In the dark years of 1862, the second year of the Civil War, when the future of the Union was very uncertain and Lincoln was pondering the question of the emancipation of the slaves as a war measure, he took his valuable time to study the reports of the military trials of the four hundred Dakota Indians accused of sharing in the Minnesota Massacre.
>
> *Supt.*—And what was his decision?
>
> *Pupils*—After going over all the evidence he decided that only thirty-eight Indians, positively known to have engaged in actual massacres, should be hung . . . .
>
> *Supt.*—What did Lincoln say about the Indians in a message to Congress?
>
> *Pupils*—He advocated a revision of the whole government Indian service. He resisted the appeals for drastic action against the Indians, objecting to a "severity which would be real cruelty."
>
> *Supt.*—What was one of Lincoln's famous statements, which he applied to Indians in the same spirit as to those of his own race?
>
> *Pupils*—"With malice toward none and charity for all."

The missionaries erred in regard to the number of Indians condemned and saved, but they, and perhaps some of their pupils as well, did not forget what many historians have, Lincoln's actions towards the Minnesota Sioux Indians in 1862.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

This picture of the hanging in Mankato appeared in *Harper's Weekly* on January 17, 1863. The large number of soldiers were present to restrain the crowds. Note that the observers wave their hats as though celebrating.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, March 23, 1864.

Major General Meade

Army of Potomac

Please suspend execution of Alanson Orton, under sentence for desertion, until further order.

A. Lincoln

LINCOln LETTER

PART II

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

500 (LINCOLN, ABRAHAM): A lot of three items relating to Abraham Lincoln's family. Included are - 1.) A D.S., ¼ p., oblong 8vo, Sept. 19,1797; being a promissory note, witnessed by Rev. Jesse Head, who officiated at the wedding of Thomas and Nancy Hanks in 1806. 2.) A D.S., "Chas. Helm", as Deputy Sheriff of Harian County, 8vo, 1 p., Oct. 20, 1803; summoning persons as guards to assist him. Among those named, "Thomas Lincoln for six days service". 3.) A D.S., "R.S. Todd", June 23, 1826; small folio, 1 p.; a litigation bond signed by the father of Mary Todd Lincoln, for costs relating to a suit brought by David Todd in Fayette Co., Ky.. All three items have (fold lines and minor aging and staining), otherwise very good.
(Est. 150-200)

501 (LINCOLN, A.): A D.S., Jany., 23, 1778, 1 p., small 4to, by Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the president. This being a leaf from a ledger, "Col. Abraham Lincoln's Account". Entry dated July 31,1777, lists his pay from April 10, 1777 to Jan. 23, 1778, as a Sub-Lieutenant for 104 pounds, among other expenditures. Followed by the entry, "Received of Jacob Morgan the full contents of the above account", signed, "Abraham Lincoln". (Fold line, aging, ink smears not affecting signature, edge roughness), otherwise fine. Lincoln's grandfather served in the Revolutionary War unit of 1777, and was a member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1790. (See Oliver Barrett Collection, Parke-Bernet sale, 1952, p.2, lot 7.)
(Est. 550-650)

502 (LINCOLN, A.): A D.S., Azel Dorsey, 2 pp., small folio, Dec. 31, 1805. A lease for a farm, this document is signed by Dorsey who was Lincoln's teacher when he was 13 years old. (Overall aging, fold lines, with weakness, fragile). Also included is a D.S., relating to the Dorsey family regarding the sale (among other "cargo"), "one likely negro woman slave hand Amy to have and to hold...". (Fold lines, roughness, aging). A total of two items.
(Est. 150-250)

503 A. LINCOLN: An A.D., "The County of Sangamon, 1836", oblong 16mo. A pay order, written in Lincoln's hand, unsigned; "To David McGinnis Dr., To services as Road Supervisor $6.00". (Age toning, soiling to left margin; upper right and lower left corner missing, not affecting text; very minor smear, later pencil notation on verso), otherwise fine. During this year, Lincoln would be elected to the Illinois House of Representatives, from Sangamon County. This pay order may have some relationship to a project Lincoln had put through the Legislature the year before, the incorporation of the Beardstown and Sangamon Canal; or perhaps it was payment for work done on his own newly acquired property, near New Salem.
(Est. 800-900)

504 LINCOLN, A.: An A.D., Sept. 9,1839, Pike County, Ill., 1 p., 4to.. An affidavit of William Edwards, written in Lincoln's hand, in the case of "The People of the State of Illinois vs. William W. Edwards", who, this states, was found guilty of "resisting an officer in the attempt to execute legal process..." and protest, as "...He is informed...one of the jurors...is a subject of the Crown of Great Britian...". Signed by Edwards, witnessed and docketted by Jones Clark, Clerk. (Fold lines, overall aging to paper' 1 1/8 x 3/4 inch hole in text, 1" tear at right margin affecting one word of text; several ink stains), otherwise writing is bold and strong.
(Est. 1,500-2,500)

505 LINCOLN, A.: An A.D., n.p., n.d. (1853), 1 p., small folio. "A bill for an act to reduce the limits of the eighth judicial circuit, and to fix the times for holding courts therein-". Lists locations and times for sessions. Verso contains two lines, "By this act; and that this act shall be in force from and after its passage". Docketted on verso, in Lincoln's hand also, "Passed the Senate Jany. 25,1853, R.E. Goodell Secy. Senate; Passed the House of Reps. Jan. 31st 1853 a substitute F.D. Preston, Appt. Clk.". (Fold lines, with early tape repairs on verso, also with fold weakness, margin roughness, aging and soiling), otherwise bold and strong.
(Est. 2,500-3,500)

506 LINCOLN, A.: An A.D., being six lines of cross examination, written by Lincoln on a legal pleading; 2 pp., small folio, n.d., (Cirucit of Woodfort County). Being a deposition of witness, Lee Springate, to be read in evidence in the trial between John Monahan and J.J. Saw and Wm. Vandike regarding the possession of horses. Lincoln writes at the end of Springate's deposition, "Re-Cross examination by defendants - The morning of the sale, Saw said that he wanted to go and buy horses and wanted Vandike to go with him and be his security; and then they both, and this witness, went to the sale together (The plaintiff objects to this last piece of evidence)-". (Fold lines, margin is rough where removed from ledger, very minor aging), otherwise fine.
(Est. 750-950)

507 LINCOLN, A.: An A.L.S., 4to, 1½ pp., Springfield, June 25, 1852, to Onslow Peters, Esq.. Lincoln writes Atty. Peters concerning a legal case involving real estate belonging to a minor against which a claim has been made. Atty. Lincoln writes, ..."At my own expense I went to Jacksonville once, and investigated the claim and decided it to be valueless -". He goes on to explain the circumstances of the original court order executed by a Judge Lockwood of the Morgan Circuit Court, and closes, "Yours as ever, A. Lincoln". (Fold lines with weakness, age toning and soiling on verso), text and signature are bold and strong. At this point of his life, Lincoln had decided to focus on his increasing legal practice and was resolved to leave political matters to others, although we know that on the very next day, the "National Intelligencer" of Washington reported that Lincoln had been appointed the Illinois Member of the Whig National Committee. His participation in the presidential campaign of that year was perfunctory, while his appearances in court were frequent and succesful.
(Est. 4,500-5,500)

508 LINCOLN, A.: An A.E.S., "Stuart & Lincoln", a five line docket on verso of an A.L.S, from Martin L. Bishop, Bloomington, Feb. 19,1855, to Messrs. Lincoln and Stewart (sic), 1 p., 4to. Mr. Bishop writes, "As the time for circuit is now appraoching and I want to at this term to try my Friends!! (so to speak) the Illinois Central R.R. Co. another battle for the loss and damage...sustained...losing part of my farm and damaging the same by throwing it open which they have been the means of. I therefore wish you to take charge of the suit...". Lincoln instructs Bishop on verso, "Send us a copy of your deed to the Railroad for the Right of Way over your land - We will then get up the papers for a suit. Yours truly, Stuart & Lincoln". (Fold lines, minute holes at folds, some aging and minor staining and soiling), otherwise fine.
(Est. 2,800-3,800)

509 LINCOLN, SARAH BUSH: A D.S, with her mark, 1 p., 8vo, n.p., June 18,1857. A receipt for $20.50 from John Hall, "in full payment of a note I have on him..."; witnessed by A.W. Chapman. (Fold lines, overall aging, 2 minute holes at folds, ink smears), otherwise fine. Sarah became Abraham Lincoln's stepmother when he was 10 years old. She was to endear herself to him, especially with her admiration and encouragement of his intellectual pursuits. Though being unable to read or write herself, Sarah shared her love of those accomplishments with her new son, and was a major influence in the young man's life. He was to call her "Mother" until his death. This autograph is extremely rare, as only several are known to exist. (See the Collection of Oliver R. Barrett, Parke-Bernet sale 1315, Feb. 1952, lot 133; Sandburg's "Lincoln Collector", p. 136.)
(Est. 3,200-3,800)

510 LINCOLN, A.: An A.E.S., "A. Lincoln", Feb. 27, 1862, as President, 16vo, on plain paper. "I certainly shall be very glad if Gov. Morgan (Edwin D., of New York) shall consider it proper for him to restore

Amnews.com

See 2nd page

http://www.amnews.com/public_html/?module=displaystory&story_id=20380&format=html

Monday March 20, 2006

Looking Back: Casey County established 200 years ago

By BRENDA S. EDWARDS
brenda@amnews.com

This photo was taken Easter Sunday, 1927, at Lincoln and Lizzie Wells' Chestnut Grove Stock Farm in Yosemite.

LIBERTY - Casey County will observe its 200th anniversary this year.

Named for Col. William Casey, a Revolutionary War veteran, the county was established Nov. 14, 1806. It was separated from Lincoln County. Court records show 656 people were living here in 1807.

Over the next several years, the county boundaries were changed several times. It currently covers 278,400 acres and borders seven counties.

The first officials

The first county officials, appointed by Gov. Christopher Greenup, were Mathias Speed, William Nash, William Parks, Charles Sweeney, Joseph Dismukes, Osborn Coffee, James Mason, George Burkes, William Goode and Jacob Johnson, justices of the peace; Benjamin Dawson, sheriff, and Joel Stokes, coroner.

Since there was no courthouse, Samuel McDowell, circuit judge in Mercer County, and Zachariah Shakelford, presided over court in the Northcutt House in early August 1807. The Northcutt House, built by Archibald Northcutt, currently is the home of Artis and Hope Tarter and is the oldest brick house in the county.

The first courthouse was erected of logs in 1809, then replaced in 1837 with a brick structure. The current courthouse was built in 1888.

The state legislature named trustees to get 6,000 acres of any vacant land or unappropriated land to be sold to get money to establish a school and buy books. The first schools were made of logs. Classes were in session three months at first, then increased to five months from July to November. At one time, Casey County had 104 one- and two-room schools and five schools for black children.

When schools were consolidated more than 50 years ago, it reduced the number to six elementary schools and two high schools.

The "Cornstalk Militia," formed in January 1807, served as tax collectors until 1817. They drilled with cornstalks rather than guns. Taxes were assessed on land, horses and slaves. Bounties were paid for with wolf scalps. All men over the age of 21 were required to pay poll tax.

A plat for the city of Liberty was approved June 12, 1909, and recorded. The town that formed around a public squad was named by veterans of the American Revolution, who migrated to the area to claim land grants for services rendered.

Most of early churches were established by the Methodists, Baptists and Catholic denominations. During the Restoration Movement, Christian churches and Church of Christ were established. Currently, there are more than 100 churches scattered about the county.

Early settlers

William Casey migrated in 1784 from Fredrick County, Va., to Kentucky County, Va., before Kentucky became a state. He and his cousin Christopher Riffe, were among the first settlers in what is now Casey County.

Lt. Col. Casey was commissioned into the 16th Regiment in 1795. He served in the Kentucky Legislature in 1799; was a member of Kentucky's Second Constitutional Congress in 1799; and served in the state Senate in 1800.

He was the great-great-grandfather of Samuel Clements (Mark Twain).

Riffe was a neighbor of Abraham Lincoln Sr. (grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln) in Virginia, who came to the wilderness in 1780. Riffe bought 800 acres on Green River in Lincoln County Oct. 12, 1784, from Lincoln, who moved to Jefferson County.

Riffe lived in the Middleburg area. He was lieutenant colonel in the War of 1812 and became brigadier general of the 16th Brigade in 1815. He served in the Kentucky House of Representatives from 1810 to 1827. Many descendants of the pioneer families still live in the county.

Information for this article was taken from a history of the county compiled Gladys C. Thomas, a local historian and genealogist; "Roadside History" by Melba Porter Hay and Thomas H. Appleton Jr.; and "A History of Churches in Casey County" by Paul W. Patton.)

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Captain Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of a president

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Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was a militia captain during the American Revolution and a pioneer settler of Kentucky.

Captain Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of Samuel Lincoln (1622 – 1690), who was born in Hingham, Norfolk, England, and who, as a weaver's apprentice, immigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637. Abraham's father John Lincoln (1716 – 1788) was born in Monmouth County in the province of New Jersey, and grew up in the Schuylkill river valley in the province of Pennsylvania. Typical of his class, John Lincoln learned a trade, in his case weaving, to practice alongside the subsistence farming necessary on the colonial frontier. The Lincoln home farm on Heister's Creek, in what is now Exeter Township, Berks County, was left to John's half-brothers, the children of his father's second marriage. In 1743, John Lincoln married Rebecca Morris (1720 – 1806), daughter of Enoch Flowers of Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Rebecca was the widow of James Morris and the mother of a young son, Jonathan Morris.[1][2][3]

clip_image001

The Murder of Captain Abraham Lincoln by Mark Selter

Abraham Lincoln was born May 13, 1744 in what is now Berks County, Pennsylvania.[4] Abraham was the first child born to John and Rebecca Lincoln, who had nine children in all: Abraham born 1744, twins Hannah and Lydia born 1748, Isaac born 1750, Jacob born 1751, John born 1755, Sarah born 1757, Thomas born 1761, and Rebecca born 1767.[5][6]

Abraham Lincoln learned the tanner's trade and later took his brother John as his apprentice. A prominent tanner of Berks County in those days was James Boone (1709 – 1785), uncle to Daniel Boone. James Boone was a near neighbor to the Lincolns of Heister's Creek, and his daughter Anne was married to John Lincoln's half-brother. This family connection may have influenced Abraham's choice of occupation.[1][7][8]

In 1768 Abraham's father John Lincoln purchased land in the Shenandoah Valley in the colony of Virginia. He settled his family on a 600-acre tract on Linville Creek in Augusta County (now Rockingham County). In 1773, John and Rebecca Lincoln divided their tract with their two eldest sons, Abraham and Isaac. Abraham built a house on his land, across Linville Creek from his parents' home.[5]

Captain Abraham Lincoln married Mary Shipley in 1772. His second wife was Bathsheba Herring (c. 1742 – 1836), a daughter of Alexander Herring (c. 1708–1778) and his wife Abigail Harrison (c. 1710 – c. 1780) of Linville Creek. Five children were born to Abraham: Mordecai born circa 1771, Josiah born circa 1773, Mary born circa 1775, Thomas born 1778, and Nancy born 1780.[5][6]

During the American Revolution, Abraham served as a captain of the Augusta County militia, and with the organization of Rockingham County in 1778, he served as a captain for that county. He was in command of sixty of his neighbors, ready to be called out by the governor of Virginia and marched where needed. Captain Lincoln's company served under General Lachlan McIntosh in the fall and winter of 1778, assisting in the construction of Fort McIntosh in Pennsylvania and Fort Laurens in Ohio.

In 1780, Abraham Lincoln sold his land on Mill Creek, and in 1781 he moved his family to Kentucky, then a district of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The family settled in Jefferson County, about twenty miles east of

the site of Louisville. The territory was still contested by Indians living across the Ohio River. For protection the settlers lived near frontier forts, called stations, to which they retreated when the alarm was given. Abraham Lincoln settled near Hughes' Station on Floyd's Fork and began clearing land, planting corn, and building a cabin.[5][9] Lincoln owned at least 5,544 acres of land in the richest sections of Kentucky.[10]

One day in May 1786, Abraham Lincoln was working in his field with his three sons when he was shot from the nearby forest and fell to the ground. The eldest boy, Mordecai, ran to the cabin where a loaded gun was kept, while the middle son, Josiah, ran to Hughes' Station for help. Thomas, the youngest, stood in shock by his father. From the cabin, Mordecai observed an Indian come out of the forest and stop by his father's body. The Indian reached for Thomas, either to kill him or to carry him off. Mordecai took careful aim and shot the Indian in the chest, killing him.[1][5]

Tradition states that Captain Abraham Lincoln was buried by his cabin, which is now the site of Long Run Baptist Church and Cemetery near Eastwood, Kentucky. A stone memorializing Captain Abraham Lincoln was placed in the cemetery in 1937.[11]

clip_image002

clip_image003

Long Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Eastwood, Kentucky

Remaining stone foundation of Long Run Baptist Church.

Bathsheba Lincoln was left a widow with five underage children. She moved the family away from the Ohio River, to Washington County, Kentucky, where the country was more thickly settled and there was less danger of Indian attack. Under the law then operating, Mordecai Lincoln, as the eldest son, inherited two-thirds of his father's estate when he reached the age of twenty-one, with Bathsheba receiving one-third. The other children inherited nothing. Life was hard, particularly for Thomas, the youngest, who got little schooling and was forced to go to work at a young age.[5][9]

In later years Thomas Lincoln would recount the story of the day his father died to his son, Abraham Lincoln, the future sixteenth president of the United States of America. "The story of his death by the Indians," the president later wrote, "and of Uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others imprinted on my mind and memory."[12]

Footnotes

1. Warren
2. Berks County was formed in 1752 from Philadelphia County, eight years after Abraham was born. Abraham's father, John Lincoln, had several residences in the Schuylkill valley after his marriage, and the possibility exists that Abraham was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
3. Wayland
4. Kentucky Historical Marker Database, marker number 101
5. Letter from A. Lincoln to Jesse Lincoln, 1 April 1854, Springfield, Illinois. Published in Lincoln, Speeches and Writings

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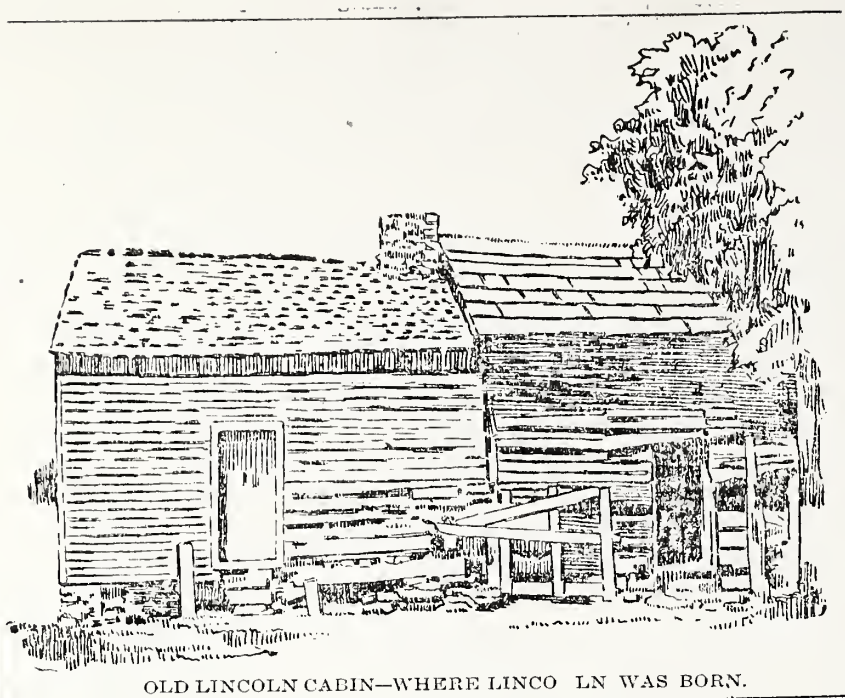
This entry was posted on Tuesday, May 13th, 2014 at 6:45 AM and is filed under Abraham Lincoln, Forgotten Founder, Revolutionary War. You can follow any responses to this entry through the RSS 2.0 feed. You can leave a response, or trackback from your own site.



OLD LINCOLN CABIN—WHERE LINCO LN WAS BORN.

LONG RUN BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE ON THE LINCOLN LAND. ERECTED ABOUT 1797.

Lincoln's Grandfather Linkhorn.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

R. T. Durrett, of Louisville, at one time an editorial writer on the Courier-Journal, in a letter to City Comptroller Sturgeon, of St. Louis, makes the following reference to the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln:

"The grandfather of President Lincoln settled in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1780, on a tract of 400 acres of land, where the old Long Run Baptist meeting house now stands. The land warrant which was issued to him bears date of March 4, 1780, and his name appears in it as 'Abraham Linkhorn.' He was killed on this land by the Indians in 1786."

LINCOLN'S ANCESTRY.

A Distinguished Grandfather—Ancient Seat of the Family.

Some members of the Lincoln family lately visited Reading, Pa., to look up the ancestry of Abraham Lincoln, and the ancient seat of the family, which is in Exeter township, about four miles from that city. It was built by Mordecai and Mary Lincoln prior to 1736, and in it that year was born Abraham Lincoln, who was the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States. The elder Abraham Lincoln was a prominent man in the affairs of the county in his day. Prior to the revolution he served as a county commissioner for a number of terms, and during the revolution, on March 21, 1777, he was appointed one of the sub-lieutenants of the county. In that office he was very active in the raising of troops and in the forwarding of supplies to the Continental army, and was frequently complimented from headquarters for his zeal and ability. From 1782 to 1786 he was a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the federal constitution. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1789 and 1790, which confirmed the original constitution of the commonwealth. He and his family were large land proprietors in Exeter and vicinity, were the owners of several mills along the Ohlinger creek, and were the first people in this county to utilize the flow of the streams for irrigation during dry seasons, the irrigating ditches on their farm being still visible although, owing to the diversion of the water to other purposes, it is no longer used.

Farmer Lincoln's signature is found affixed to many of the deeds and public documents in the archives of the county. The family have almost entirely disappeared from this county, there being but one direct descendant of the name, John Lincoln, who, unfortunately, for many years has been an inmate of the Berks county almshouse. Another descendant of the family is Mrs. Jacobs, the wife of J. Howard Jacobs, the well-known lawyer of Reading.—Chicago Tribune.

Land-Office Treasury **WARRANT**, No. 3334

To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for Abraham Linkhorn his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of four hundred Acres of Land, due unto the said Abraham Linkhorn in Consideration of the Sum of one hundred & sixty pounds current Money paid into the publick Treasury; the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on this fourth Day of March in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty

Edm. Randolph

LAND WARRANT ISSUED TO ABRAHAM LINKHORN (LINCOLN), SLIGHTLY REDUCED. ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF R. T. DURRETT, ESQ., LOUISVILLE, KY. (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

OLDROYD

J 1694 (LINCOLN). D.S., 1p., fol., June 11, 1776, of the Council of Mass. directing Lincoln to call in the militia so that "the Heights of Hull, Pettick's Island, Long Island, Moon Island & Houghs Neck shou'd be immediately taken possession of by our Troops, in order to prevent the Enemy from taking possession of the same; & to clear Nantaskett Harbour of their Ships," etc. Signed by 15 members of the Council, including J. Bowdoin, Caleb, Joseph, and T. Cushing, William Phillips, Jabez Fisher, Gen. John Whetcomb, Samuel Holten, member of the Continental Congress, etc. Dramatic item. $25.00

THE COLLECTOR

GRAVE OF THE FIRST ABE LINCOLN FOUND?

The area in which is the grave of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the martyred president, and for whom the boy Lincoln was named, is a circle 15 feet in diameter under a corner of the Long Run Baptist church, near Louisville, Ky.—that is the conclusion reached by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, of Oak Park, Ill., as the result of a recent visit to the church.

Dr. Barton, who is an authority on the paternity of Abraham Lincoln and author of several books on the subject, went to Louisville in search of additional information, to be used in a book he is writing. He was accompanied to Long Run by R. C. Ballard Thurston, Louisville historian, and other interested persons.

After a search among the tombstones failed to supply information, a number of the elder residents of the neighborhood were questioned. In this way it was learned that the church had been built over a part of the cemetery and was believed to cover what was believed to be the Lincoln grave.

Several planks were removed from the floor and the ground beneath the opening examined. This survey failed to disclose any tangible proof of the existence of the grave. This does not disprove the assertions of the older residents, Dr. Barton said, because only a small part of the ground could be examined and any tombstone or marker placed over the grave may have fallen away.

The fact that the pioneer at one time owned land in Jefferson county definitely has been determined through records in the office of the county clerk. The Lincoln farm, according to the records, consisted of 467 acres and embraced what is now the farm of John Calhoun Bryant. After the death of Lincoln, the records show, one of his sons, Mordecai, sold the land to Benjamin Bridges. The graves of Bridges and his wife are in the Long Run church graveyard.

The elder Lincoln, one morning in 1774, it is said, started from his home in company with his three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas. An Indian shot the elder Lincoln from ambush. Mordecai ran back for his rifle, Josiah hastened to Hugh's Station, a fort not far distant, and Thomas, the father of the former President, stayed at his father's side while assistance was being summoned.

Mordecai is said to have reached his father's side with his rifle in time to slay the Indian.

Dr. Barton, as pastor of the Congregational church in Oak Park, has initiated a movement for the raising of funds among admirers of President Lincoln for the erection of a tombstone at the grave of the Rev. Jesse Head, who, on June 12, 1806, performer the marriage ceremony for Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of the President. The marriage took place in Washington county, Ky. Dr. Barton said the grave had been located definitely in Harrodsburg, Ky.

WEIR

LINCOLN LANDMARK

Edom, Va.—In this old farmhouse in the Shenandoah valley the father of Abraham Lincoln was born before the family moved to Kentucky. The original Lincoln tract contained 720 acres, much of which is still owned by direct descendants of the Lincoln family.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site

Notes About Captain Abraham Lincoln

Interview with Mrs. Sarah Graham, Bath County, Kentucky. Recollections of Harrodsburg. Date of marriage July 31, 1794. Notes on corn production, Abraham Lincoln captured, Indian spies, Simeon Girty (the "White Indian"), etc.

Source: Draper MSS Collection (Kentucky MSS); n.d. (Shane, John D.) 12CC 45-53. Microfilm from University of Kentucky, reel 11-12CC, M-1.

Below is a transcription taken from the microfilm by A. G. Papalas. Curved parenthesis are part of the manuscript. Blocked parenthesis are the transcribers. Much of the punctuation is not legible as are some of the words and abbreviations. Question marks in block parenthesis indicate the transcriber's uncertainity as to words abbreviations, etc.

"We got in Ky, ... Nov: 14 - 1780. I was 7 years old the May before. ... ...

We 1st. settled over by Danville. Lawrence's & Crow's Stations were where Danville now is-about a mile apart: and Fisher's about a mile this side [east of Danville] ...

***

"Mr. Stiles, in his anniversary sermon, described the country as fat, 190 bushels to the acre, was common yeald. One year at Fisher's Station, Elias Fisher, son of Stephen [?]F., planted his corn very thick, on purpose to raise a big crop. They chained off and measured an acre carefully, and found it contained 20 bals [or bolp; probably barrells] : 1 bush: 1 peck, & a pint: which was accounted the greatest crop ever known in this country."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site

Transcription from Draper MSS 12CC -2-

"Snigio [?] whose master, Abraham Linkhorn, lived at Crow's S., cut his throat.

"Abraham Linkhorn, 2 or 3 weeks before the Blue L. Bat. [Battle of Blue Licks; fought in August, 1782] , had started to go in to Va. (one Monday morning) Had been out to look at the country, and make ready to remove his family. After he had started he turned back to get something at Danville: and saw 5 indus [Indians]: . He ran, & they took after him and caught him. He sd. [said] they were spies. If he hadn't run they wodn't [would not] have troubled him: but when he ran they knew he had seen them. Called him a d - d fool for it. Made him run the gauntlet, and kept him about 18 mos. Laugh heartily, after they had gotten him off, at them little devils they had seen him from the Sink-hole the day before. ... Spy indus: were about every year. ..."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

VIRGINIA

1739 July 16 - born as Abraham in "Linn Spring South"
1744. May 13 born in Berks Co Pa
1760 "

1770 Jan 11 witness to Jacob Warren's will, Lincoln refuses to qualify as administrator March
June 9, married -
Captain of Va militia
July - Bought part of Jacob Warren's estate

1771

1772 June - Note to Brand *
" August 10 - Reuben & Lydia Harrison to Christopher Wagoner, witness Abraham Lincoln Deed Book 18, 487

1773 Aug 12th - gift of Land in Rockingham County from Jacob Deed Book 19, 361

1774 May - Zearer vs Lincoln Defendant of Linville Creek County Court Judgments May 1774 (H)

1775

1776 - Called Capt on a court martial at Staunton Va. Served as judge advocate in Court of Rockingham } Hunting court Records

1777 Aug 20. Capt Abraham Lincoln to take tithables Order Book VI 222
— " Served as judge advocate in Court Rch
1778 — — Served as judge advocate in Court of Rockingham County

1779 Sept 6 - Buys 52 acres of land in Rockingham County
Nov. 22 - about deed Records

1780 Feb 18 - sell 250 acres of land in Rockingham
March 4 - Jacob Miller Chesser 160 pounds land in Ky J.P. Courts
June 17 - Deed Recorded without acknowledgment of wife
1781 Sept 8 - Commissioner assent to deed to Jacob Wolf
" 24 " went to sell the

1782 Aug 1. Captain of Rockingham County qualifies see Deed Book
1782 Dec 11 500 acres in Kentucky
1783 Dec 21 witness to Signature of John Reed Jefferson Co.

Abraham Lincoln Grand father of President Lincoln was born in Bottetourt County valley of Virginia on the 16th of June 1739. In 1762 he Married Margaret Shifflet who was born in Granville Co N.C.

Mordecai Lincoln his eldest was born in 1764. Josiah on the 10 July 1766 In 1786 at the age of 46 years Abraham Lincoln the Grand father of President Lincoln was Killed near the City of Louisville by a party of Indians. His eldest Son

Mordecai at that time was just [illegible] one year [illegible] old and Killed the [illegible] of his [illegible]. There were [illegible] daughters born to the Grand father of the President but their names have been lost and at this distance of time cannot be found out. Thomas Lincoln the father of the President was the youngest was born in Bottetourt Co Va Jan 20, 1780 Nancy Hanks was born also in Bottetourt Va Sept 4th 1782 Married Thomas Lincoln June 12th 1806 She was the daughter of Uriah Hanks who was of German parentage but born at Germania Ford on the Shenandoah river. [illegible] more than

On the rear of this paper is the name James Beard date 1873

thirty years before the Revolutionary, Col Byrd was the great organizer of the Colony of Germans in 1729, 30 and 1736. The Colony afterwards dispersed and scattered over the valley - Uriah Hanks was the son of Joseph Hanks and settled in Kentucky with the German families of Helm and Broadnax in 1786 7 and 88. Notes from a Southern paper of 1877.

Memorandum the within Note was taken for a debt due the private property of the within named Isaac Keller

Mer. Price

I do hereby acquit and discharge the within Note to Thomas Lincoln from all claim against me by virtue of this Bill of Sale as witness my hand this 21st day of October 1783

Isaac Keller

I hereby assign over the within note unto Cally Yeager first being formerly Mary Dolson Lincoln as witness my hand this 21 Day of December 1783

John Read

Test
Abm Lincoln

Keller
Isaac
Note
Price
Thomas
Lincoln
20 5

This 21 Day of Decembe 1783 —

John Reed

Test

Abm Lincoln

Jefferson
Do Mary —

Great great grandfather)
Mordecai — Burbridge

We the Subscribers do promise to pay to Isaac Hell
Attorney heirs or Assigns the just and full sum of Three
Two Shillings ---- Current money of Virginia with
Interest thereon if not punctually paid by the Twenty
Day of November next Ensuing value received of him
payment well and truly to be made we bind our
Each of our Lawful heirs Exors & Admrs firmly by these
in the penal sum of Ten pounds Ten Shillings
money aforesaid Witness our hands & Seals this 29
Anno Dom 1783

Seal'd & Delivered
In Presence of —
D. Standeford
Moses Hughendall

Joseph Pugg
Mer. Price

To be ordered in Wm Pope
Exor of Price,

Pioneer ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LANDS

Dec 23,	1782	green River	800 a	
Dec 11	1782	Pulaski	500 a	
June 7	1780	green River Fleh	800 a	
Oct 12	1784	green Riv, Lincoln Co	800 a	
May 7	1783	Floyds Fork Jef Co.	400 a	
				3300
(Sept 20	1798	Sulphur River Campbell	500 a	

Hammer Smith Levels

Dec 9,	1783	Sheels Fort	1000 a.
Sept 13	1783	Courtright Creek	890 a.
March 10	1790	No Fork Ky River Jackson	—
Sept 10	1798	Marshall Cr. Green Co	200 a

Pioneer Abraham Smoot assigns land to wife.

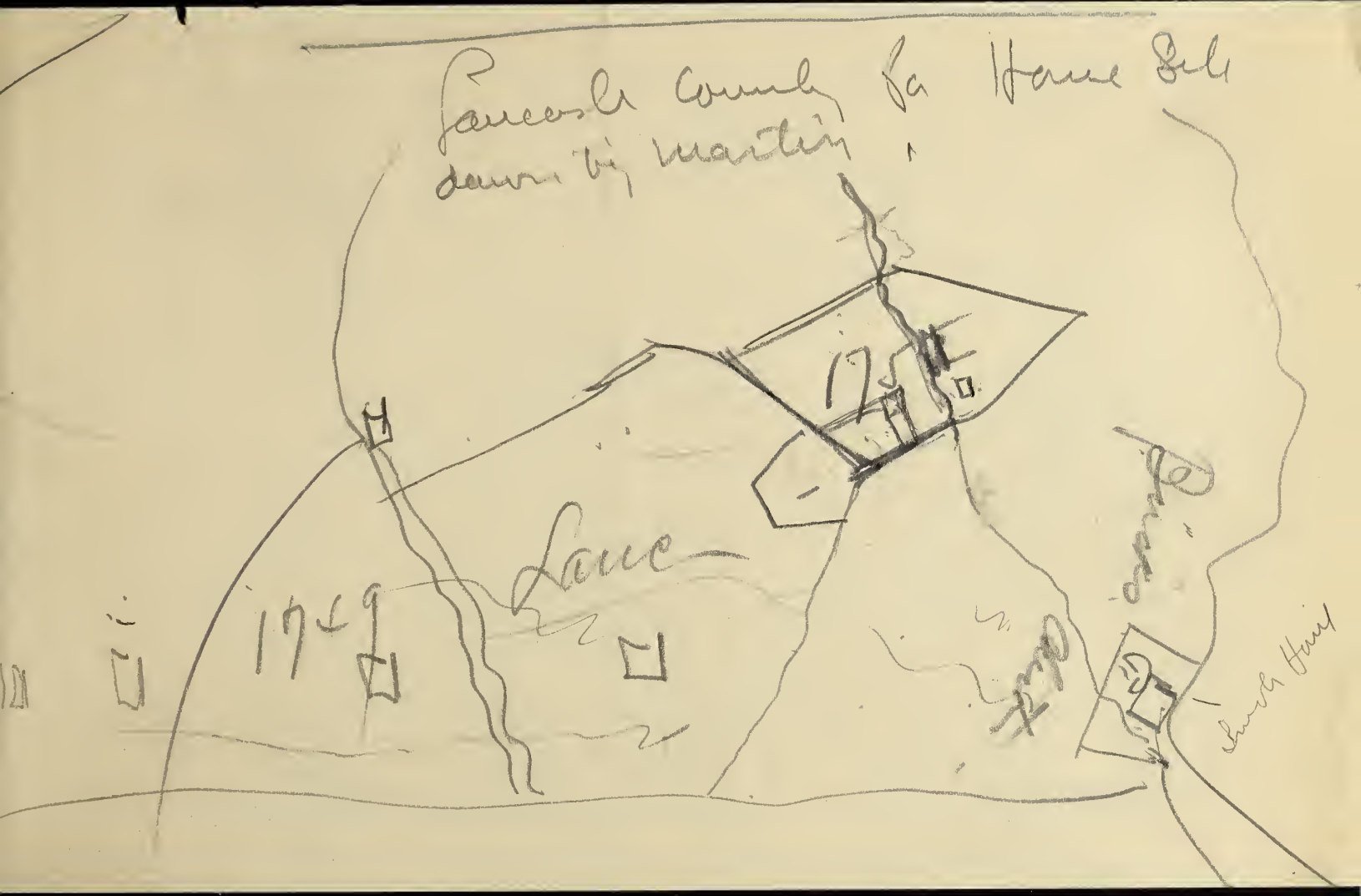
Oct 12 1784 on Green River

Signed by Abraham Smoot and attested by

Hammond.

See

Ky Hist Reg Vol 23 p 205


Lake
Church Hill

Mordecai — Purchis.

Mordecai Jr.

Joel

Abraham

— Kentucky —

Abraham Price

Abraham

Kentucky

WINTERS			DATE	INDIANA
David	1(5-10) 1(15-20) 1(30-40)	1(-5) 1(5-10) 1(20-30)	Caucus 1830	Bartholomew
Thomas (1830) John	2 sons 1(26-45) (50-60)	1(16-26)	Caucus 1820 " 1830	Harrison "
Catherine	Mitchell Elias		Sept 24 1849	Tipton
William dec Mahala John Mary. James dec Mary Emma Milinda Virginia Sarah A Martha Sarah Ellen	Wife Sylvia daughter - Anna Brown son - John, James Hall Jas. May Mary Brooks Andy well made ~~[illegible]~~ Sisters Betsy Christian John Musselman Sam Wallace Matt. Pumpey M R. Hunter Robt Kelly R. H. Forkenly Robt	Mard well , Elizabeth Harman, Hooks John Hammond Mary	Sept 18 1818 Mary, Mahala Hall, June 4 1818 Feb 1 1819 Jan 27 1819 Colmary July 24, 1825 1819 1841 1844 1850 1852 1852	Vigo Hannah,

WINTERS.

William, married Ann Boone (sister Daniel Boon)

children: Nancy m. George Crawford son of Pulaski
Elizabeth m Abraham Lincoln.
Hannah (eldest daughter) m. Abraham Lincoln

Winter, George.
Serves in Revolution from Berks County Penn 1776
See page 107
Montgomery Berks Co in Rev

Elizabeth Winter daughter of William Winter and Ann Boone married Abraham L. ~~[illegible]~~
Durrell Serv Book page 351.

Winters William born. 1728
married 1747 first Ann Boone in Virginia 1774 Ellen Campbell
died 1790
Eldest child born in 1748 youngest in 1790
Twelve children with twelve children in service of 48 yrs.
moved from Berks County to Northumberland in 1778
eleven children by first marriage 4 males 7 females
* eldest daughter Hannah married A. L.
(other mentioned say fourth daughter Elizabeth married Lincoln)
second marriage three males four females.
Some distinguish proofs needed with family
The wife of Josiah Boone was named Hannah.
winter in August 1763

First child born 1746
Elizabeth should state could have been born "51 18 yrs old in 70

Winters family lived in Fulton County Ill in 1858
Fulton by mad dog came to Jesse Hardy Mad Stone
May 17 1858

The following sketch is taken from the "History of Centre and Clinton Counties" (Pa) by John Blair Linn. Pub 1883

" Rotter, Mrs Lucy, widow of Hon. W. W. Rotter, died in Bellefonte, (Pa) May 30, 1875, aged eighty-four years, nine months, and two days. Mrs. Rotter was a member of a large and rather remarkable family, her father having been born in 1728, married in 1747, died in 1794, children to the number of nineteen being born to him, the eldest in 1748, the youngest in 1790, the births extending over a period of forty-two years. William Winters, the father of the deceased, came from Berks Co to Northumberland, now Lycoming County, in the year 1778, having purchased the farm lately known as the Judge Grier farm, near what was called Newberry, but now within the corporate limits of the city of Williamsport. Mr. Winters was twice married. His first wife was Ann Boone, a sister of Col. Daniel Boone, famous in the early annals of Kentucky. His marriage took place in the year 1747 in the then province of Virginia. By this union there were eleven children, four males and seven females. His eldest daughter, Hannah, married in Rockingham Co. Va., Abraham Lincoln, the the grandfather of ex-President Lincoln.

Shortly before his death, Lincoln, who was killed by the Indians, visited his father-in-law at what is now Williamsport, and John Winters, his brother-in-law, returned with him to Kentucky, whither Mr. Lincoln had removed after his marriage, John being deputed to look after some lands taken up by Col. Daniel Boone and his father.

They travelled on foot from the farm by a route leading by where Bellefonte now is, the "Indian path leading from Bald Eagle to Frankstown". John Winters visited his sister, Mrs. Potter, in 1843, and wandering to the hill upon which the academy is situated, a messenger was sent for him, his friends thinking he had lost himself, but he was only looking for the path he and Lincoln had trod sixty years before, and pointed out with his finger the course from Spring Creek along Buffalo Run to where it crosses the "long limestone valley" as being their route.

Upon the death of Mr. Winter's first wife in the year 1771, he again in 1774 married. His second wife was Ellen Campbell, who bore him eight children, three males and five females, of which latter the subject of this notice was the youngest. The father of Mrs. Potter died in 1794, and in 1795 Mrs. Ellen Winters, his widow, was licensed

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Jan 7, 1770

Jacob Warren's will proven -
wife - Anna
children - Thomas, Elizabeth, Hannah, John
granddaughter - Ann
Executors - Wife Ann and Abraham Lincoln
Test - Abraham Lincoln, Michael Warren, Edmund Warren,
Proved March 26 1770 by witnesses. Hail Smith,
Lincoln refuses to qualify, Ann qualifies with Michael Warren and
will book 4, 297

July 7, 1770

Jacob Warren's estate sold by Anne Warren to -
Alexander West, Michael Warren, John Warren, Timothy
Warren, Edmund Warren, John Brown, Robert Mathes
Abraham Lincoln, Mary Warren, Mathias McGlamry.
will book 4, 329

Elizabeth Hunter fourth daughter of William Hunter and Ann Boone
married Abraham Lincoln

(1788)

Marshall Co Ore of Stanton Va
Durrett Surf Book Page 351.